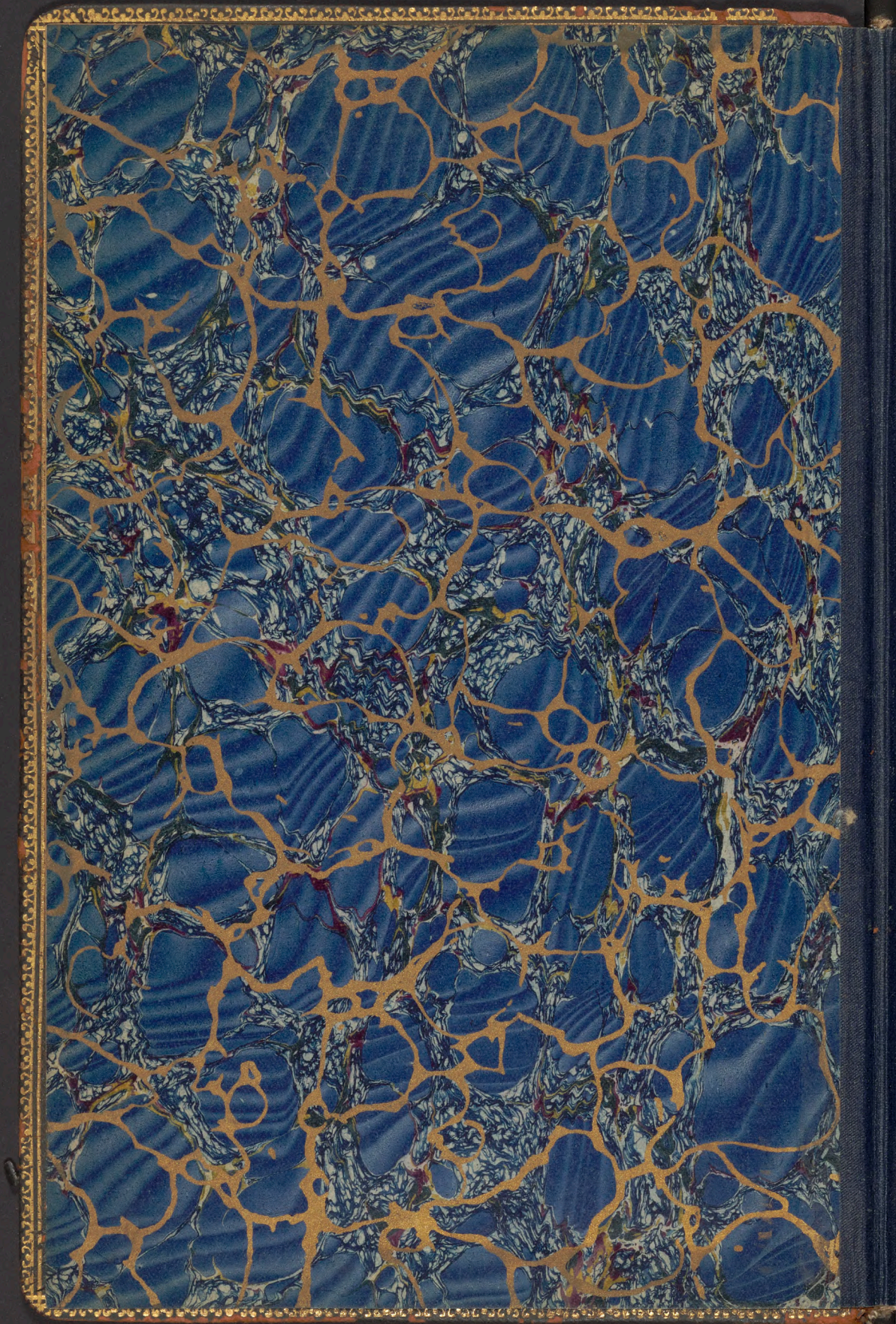
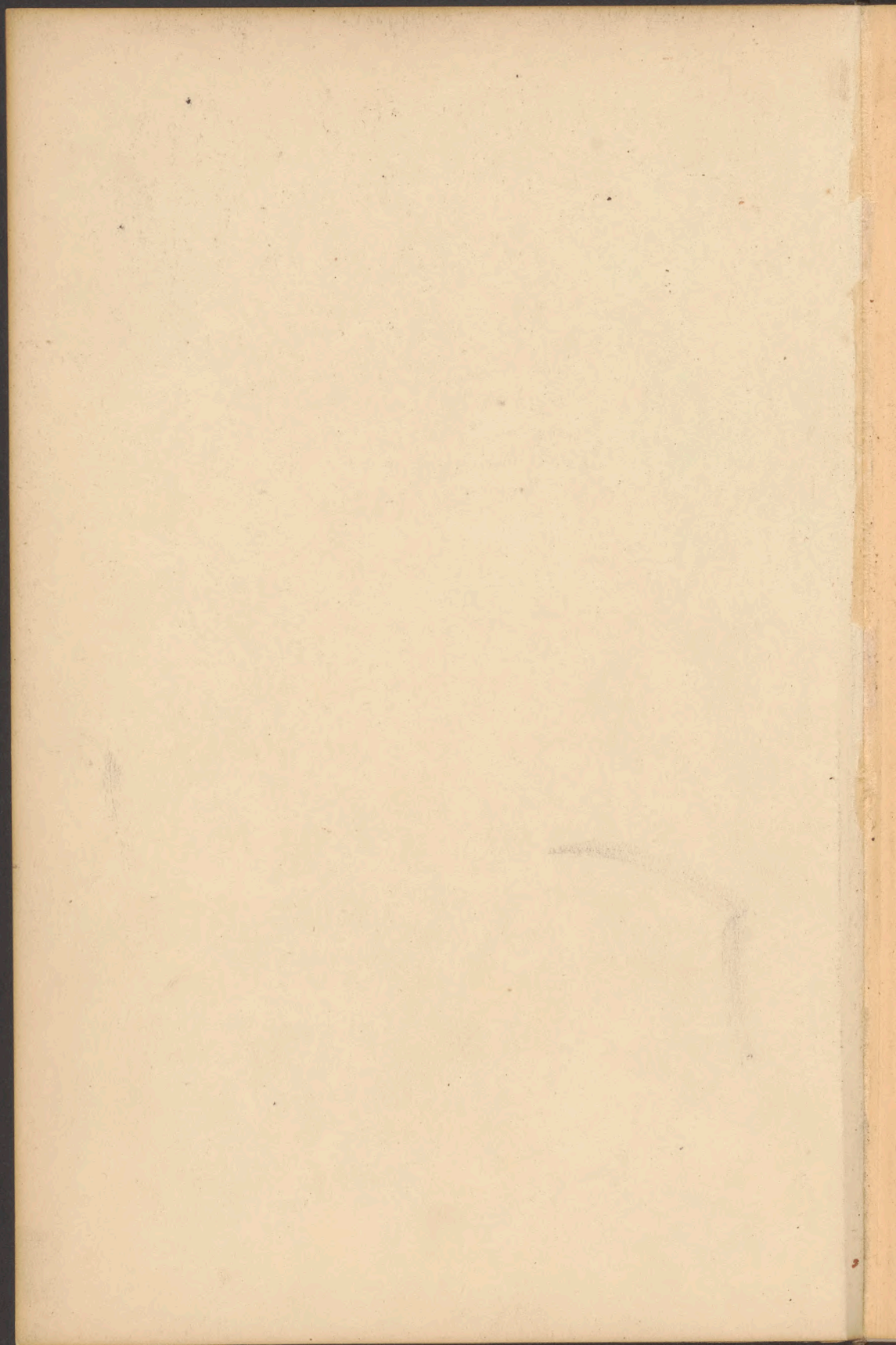




C. POWELL MINNIGERODE







LOAN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS

OF THE

SIGNERS AND DEPUTIES TO THE
CONVENTION OF 1787

AND

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE

Including Their Families and Associates

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE

150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION
OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, City of Washington

November 27, 1937 to February 1, 1938

Assembled By The

United States

Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission



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On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and
Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

On Christmas Day and July 4th, it is closed to the public;
but on other public holidays it is open from 2 to 5 P. M.

On public holidays and Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
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On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, an admission
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Introduction

THE United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission takes pleasure in presenting this Loan-Exhibition of portraits of the Signers of the Constitution, other Deputies to the Convention of 1787, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and their families and associates.

On previous occasions, notably during the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States in 1889, and the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in 1932, exhibitions of portraits of George Washington were held in which portraits of his associates were included. However, this present exhibit is unique in that it is the first exhibition of a large group of persons associated in the formation of our Government. It includes nearly all of the men who, by their wisdom, courage, and foresight, left a political heritage unequalled in the annals of history; and it is particularly fitting that their portraits be assembled during the celebration of the 150th year of their great work.

The Commission is directing a nation-wide celebration to inculcate in the minds of the people a knowledge of the Constitution of the United States and an appreciation of its fundamental law. It is hoped that no one will leave the galleries without a more intense feeling of respect for the character and accomplishments of these distinguished men.

The biographies in the catalogue do not attempt to give a complete account of the personality, attainment, and history of the individual. The notes are restricted to the influence, service, and achievement of each in connection with the formation of the Constitution—the theme of the exhibition.

The exhibit is the result of over a year's painstaking work by the Portrait Committee and the Commission's staff. The Commission acknowledges its gratitude to the many individuals, museums, historical societies, and patriotic organizations who have lent portraits, and to the Portrait Committee for its invaluable assistance and cooperation. The Commission is especially grateful to Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman of the Portrait Committee, for her time

and indefatigable efforts, she being more responsible for the success of the exhibit than any other one person. The Portrait Committee and its chairman served without remuneration. The Commission also tenders its thanks for the invaluable assistance given by Mr. John Hill Morgan, member of the Portrait Committee from New York, now a resident of Connecticut, and Mr. David M. Matteson, the Commission's Historian, who prepared the biographical notes. The Commission also expresses its gratitude to the Director and Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art for their hospitality in placing these pictures where the public may see them under the most favorable conditions.

SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR GENERAL,
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Foreword

ANNIVERSARY Celebrations of important events in our country's history not only refresh our knowledge on the subject but often bring together items of artistic value which have had much to do with stimulating interest in this side of our national life.

The Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington as First President of the United States, was observed in 1889 in New York City with much ceremony and, at that time, were brought together portraits of Washington, his Cabinet, the members of both Houses of the First Congress, and those connected with the Administration and with the inauguration ceremony itself. This was the first comprehensive assemblage of our early portraits and the illustrated record of this celebration, published in 1892, is one of the most valuable sources of information concerning American painting of the half century between 1775 and 1825. Each succeeding observance of important dates in our history has added something to our knowledge on this subject, and this exhibition, it is believed, will prove one of the most important ever held.

The Chairman of the Portrait Committee of the present celebration decided that it was not enough to show merely the portraits of the Framers of the Constitution and the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—the Declaration being the first and the adoption of the Constitution the final step in establishing a stable form of Republican Government in this country—but that the portraits of the wives and families of these distinguished men should be displayed as well, to give color to the exhibition. To these have been added a few miscellaneous family belongings such as articles of silver and pewter, silhouettes, snuff-boxes, needle-work, etc., to give some slight background to the actors themselves.

It is, of course, true that all the portraits are not of the same quality. In fact as a whole the exhibition is uneven, but these paintings and personal articles are those with which these men and women lived and, when brought together in sufficient number, help to emphasize past conditions in a way that no amount of writing can make clear.

In examining any collection of early American Portraits, the fact that they are uneven in quality is always evident, but it should not be forgotten that there was no school of art, as such, in North America until the Columbian Academy of Painting was opened in New York City in 1792 by Archibald Robertson and his brother, and our early painters were either visiting artists of mediocre abilities who had come to the Colonies to engage in painting as a livelihood, or were largely self-taught, or among that important group of men who studied under Benjamin West in London from 1764 almost to his death in 1820.

Of the well known artists, who came from other lands, represented in this exhibition the names of Gölager, Field, Kühn, Pelham, Pine, Ramage, St. Mémin, Sharples, Smibert, Theüs, Vallée, Wertmüller, and Wollaston appear.

The debt of American art to Benjamin West cannot be reiterated too often. West, born in Pennsylvania, studied in Rome and settled in England in 1763, never to return to his native land. It was to his studio that most of the young American artists of the day went for his sound instruction, and it is abundantly clear that from the return of Matthew Pratt to Philadelphia in 1766, West's influence on American art continued, through the work of his pupils, until the death of Thomas Sully in 1872.

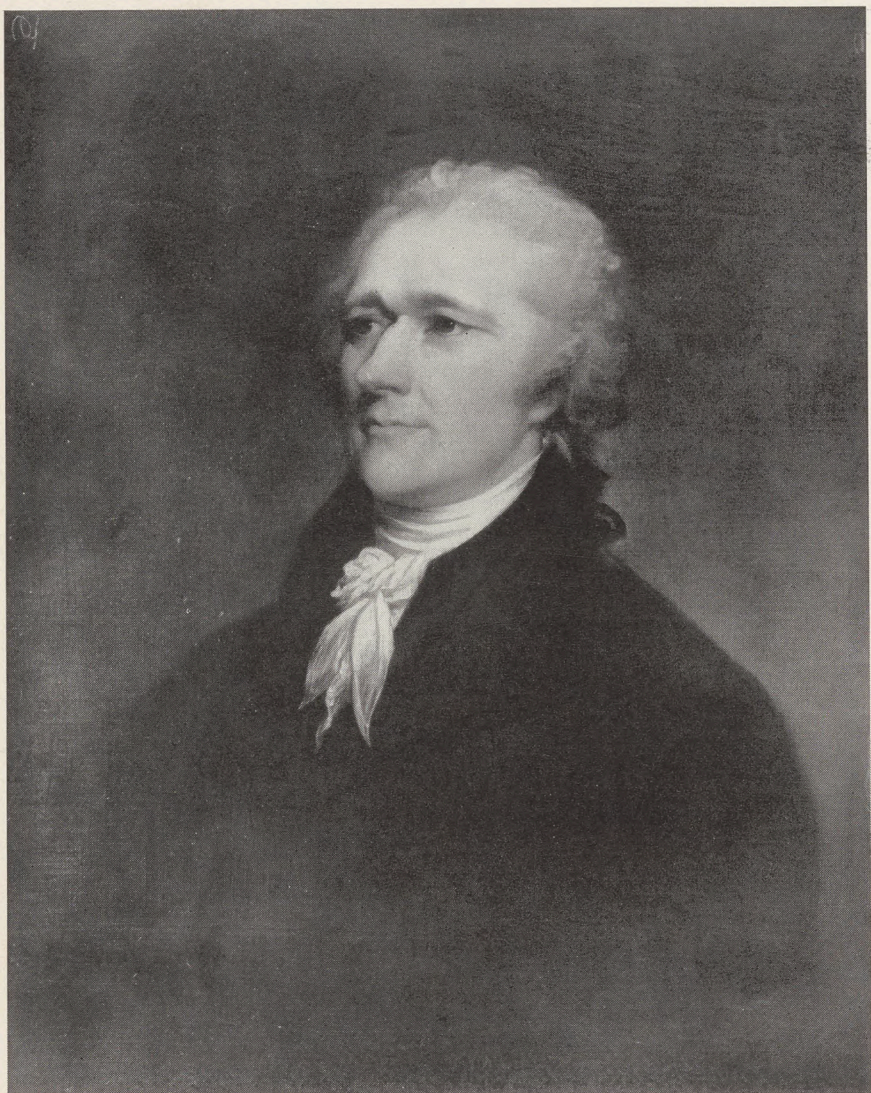
Of the native-born who studied under West, examples of the work of Mather Brown, Ralph Earl, Malbone, Charles Willson Peale, Rembrandt Peale, Pratt, Savage, Stuart, Sully, Trumbull, and Wright are shown.

Of the native-born artists, concerning whose instruction we have little definite information, there is a portrait by Robert Feke, the most important artist born in the Colony of New York. There is one by James Earl, who obtained his art education in London. There are several by John Singleton Copley painted in this country before he went to study in Rome in 1774. John Hesselius was taught by his father, Gustavus; James Peale and Charles Peale Polk by C. W. Peale; John Wesley Jarvis was first an engraver and Ezra Ames started his artistic career as a coach painter, gilding frames, painting furniture, lettering clock faces, and decorating flags before he became a portrait painter. Chester Harding was entirely self-taught, and as to the remaining artists they received their training largely in this country.

The Director General and the Committee have exercised great care in the selection and authentication of these paintings, but have not felt it to be within their province to reject a portrait merely because there is a difference of opinion as to either subject or artist. However, in the few cases where a controversy exists, such has been generally indicated to stimulate further research.

This exhibition not only includes many famous portraits of many famous men and women, but is representative of the work of the artists of our Colonial and early National periods as well.

JOHN HILL MORGAN.



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ALEXANDER HAMILTON

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LOAN EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS

1. JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826)

BY MATHER BROWN (1761-1831)

In 1786 Mather Brown, then twenty-five years old, painted a portrait of Thomas Jefferson who had come to London to visit John Adams. Jefferson gave an order to Brown for a portrait of John Adams and the receipt for its cost, 10 pounds, dated July 2, 1788, is reproduced in the Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, 1917-1918. Trumbull, writing from London to Jefferson in Paris in 1788 and referring to the two portraits, says: "Mr. Adams is like—yours I do not think so well of."

The late Lawrence Park, the well known critic, says: "The portrait of John Adams remained in Jefferson's possession until his death in 1826 and in May, 1828, was, with many paintings from his estate, exhibited at the Boston Athenaeum, numbered 311 in the catalogue and offered for sale. It next appears at an auction of Jefferson's pictures held in Chester Harding's Gallery on School Street, Boston, July 19, 1833. Since that date it has been lost sight of. It was received by request in 1908 from the late George Francis Parkman of Boston, who doubtless inherited it from his father or grandfather, who in turn probably purchased it from the Jefferson estate. During the past I have made some study of the work of Brown, and having compared this portrait with others of Adams, I am now convinced that it is the long-lost portrait of Adams by Brown. The introduction in the right of the picture of a folio volume labelled 'Jefferson's Hist. of Virginia,' implies a delicate compliment to Jefferson."

34½" x 27¼"

Lent by The Library of the Boston Athenaeum

2. JAMES McCLURG (1746-1823)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

James McClurg was a college chum of Thomas Jefferson (No. 176) at William and Mary College. He obtained his degree in medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, and became a prominent physician in Virginia at Williamsburg and later at Richmond. He was active during the Revolution as a high officer in the militia medical department, but his first political service was as a member of the Convention of 1787, to which he was appointed in place of Patrick Henry who had declined to serve. He supported the "Virginia Plan" and he would gladly have signed the finished document had he not left the Convention on August 5. He later became a member of the Virginia Council.

Lent by Hon. Thomas Ashby Wickham

3. MRS. DANIEL (ELEANOR CARROLL) CARROLL (1731-1763) AND DANIEL CARROLL, JR. (1752-1790)

BY JOHN WOLLASTON (operavit circa 1758)

Eleanor Carroll of Duddington was a first cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (No. 19), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a second cousin of Daniel Carroll (No. 36) of Upper Marlborough. She married the latter in 1750.

Daniel, her son, married Elizabeth Digges of Warburton. The Digges family, who lived across the Potomac River from Mount Vernon, were Washington's close friends. Daniel predeceased his father.

49 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

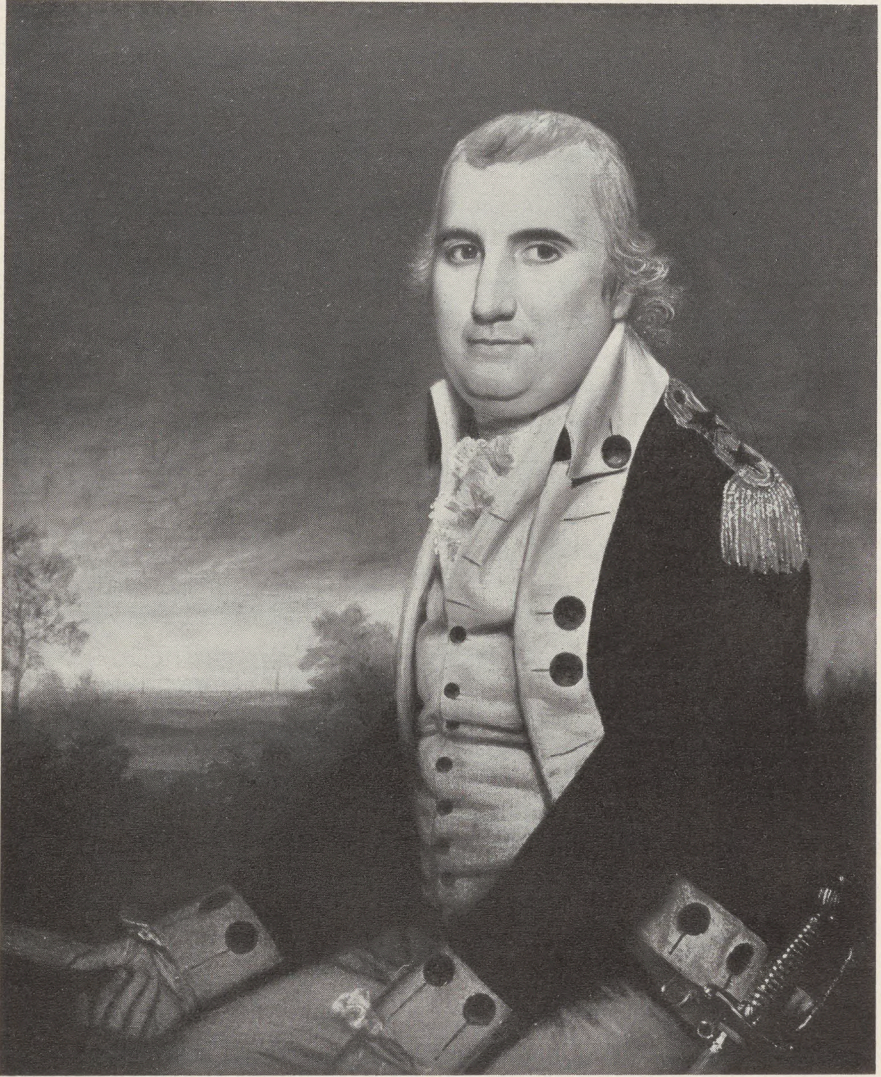
Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

4. THOMAS MIFFLIN (1744-1800)

BY REMBRANDT PEALE (1778-1860)

Thomas Mifflin came from a Quaker family, but neither this nor his mercantile interests prevented his political advocacy of the principles which led to the Revolution. He attended Congress (1774-75) but left to be Washington's aide and, later, Quartermaster General. He attained the rank of major general before he became involved in the Conway Cabal. Congress accepted his resignation in 1779. Mifflin returned to Congress (1782-84) and was its President from December, 1783, to June, 1784, presiding when Washington surrendered his commission. He was an inactive member of the Convention of 1787 and was a Signer of the Constitution. He was President of Pennsylvania and later he was Governor under its new constitution.

The records of the Maryland Historical Society show the purchase, June 10, 1857, of eight portraits which originally hung in the Rembrandt Peale Museum in Baltimore. These are the portraits of Gen. Nathanael Greene, Col. Nathan Towson, Gen. Thomas Mifflin, Oliver Hazard Perry, Stephen Decatur, and Col. William Washington. These eight portraits are all painted on canvases of the same size—22" x 18". The portraits of Thomson, Jay, Mifflin, Towson, Decatur and Perry have identical frames. Those of Greene and Washington are framed alike but in a different type of frame from the others. These were purchased by the Society in 1857 from Charles S. Getz, the well known painter of theatrical scenery, who, a few years before, had acquired the remnants of the Peale Museum collection. The Society paid \$15.00 each for the portraits of Gen. Greene and Col. Towson, and \$12.00 each for the remaining six. There seems no question that all of these were painted by Rembrandt Peale for exhibition in his Museum, and it is obvious that he used the original portraits, painted by his father,



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CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

Charles Willson Peale, of the Revolutionary characters, viz: Greene, Thomson, Jay, Mifflin and Wm. Washington, from which to make these copies. Perry, Decatur and Towson are doubtless copies by him of the originals which he is known to have painted of these heroes of the War of 1812.

22" x 18"

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

5. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
(1746-1825)

BY JAMES EARL (1761-1796)

General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney left no descendants. From descendants of his brother, General Thomas Pinckney, F. W. Bayley of Boston procured this picture and sold it to the present owner.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was educated in England as a lawyer, and entered public life immediately upon his return to this country in 1769 as a State legislator. He was a line colonel and brevet general in the Revolution and was taken prisoner at Charleston. He was not exchanged for two years. Pinckney and his three fellow Delegates to the Convention of 1787 were continuous in attendance and active in the debates. He signed the Constitution as a pledge to support it, and made good his pledge in the State Ratification Convention. Washington offered him various offices which he declined, except the appointment to France which developed into the famous XYZ Mission. John Adams made him one of the major generals under Washington when war with France threatened. He was the Federalist candidate for Vice-President in 1800, and for President in 1804 and 1808, and he was the President-General of the Cincinnati for almost twenty years. Pinckney is one of the few men so

prominent in that period who never served the Union in a legislative capacity.

35" x 29"

Lent by The Worcester Art Museum

6. ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757-1804)

BY JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

Alexander Hamilton was the most brilliant as well as the most versatile man of the younger generation of the formation period of our nation. He was born in the West Indies of Scottish and French ancestry, and was one of the few leaders of his time born outside this country. His relationship with George Washington, which was so important in the career of both, began as the General's aide-de-camp. As a member of the Continental Congress, the Annapolis Convention, the Convention of 1787, and the New York Ratification Convention, he advocated a strong central government; but it was in the ratification contest, as a writer of most of the *Federalist* papers and leader of a hopeless minority in the New York Convention which he miraculously converted into a majority, that he did his chief service towards the formation of the Union. As the first Secretary of the Treasury, he not only started and organized our essential financial stability, but was the father of one of our great political parties and the proponent of the constitutional theory on which our government rests.

John Trumbull painted this portrait of Alexander Hamilton for his friend and physician, Dr. David Hosack. Doctor Hosack was the surgeon in attendance at Hamilton's fatal duel with Aaron Burr. In Doctor Hosack's bank book there is an entry of November 15, 1806, recording the receipt of \$140 as payment for the portrait.

29" x 24"

*Lent by The A. W. Mellon Educational
and Charitable Trust*

7. ROBERT TREAT PAINE (1731-1814)

ATTRIBUTED TO EDWARD SAVAGE (1761-1817)

Robert Treat Paine (the first of three men of his name who were prominent in diverse ways in Massachusetts) was in the General Court of the State when sent to the Continental Congress in 1774. He signed both the Olive Branch Petition of 1775 and the Declaration of Independence. After this, he returned to public service within his State as legislator and judge.

The late Sarah Cushing Paine states in her book entitled "Paine Ancestry," published 1912, that this is the only known portrait of Paine and that it is attributed to Edward Savage. This portrait has always been in the Paine family and its present owners are great-great-grandchildren of the subject. 28¼" x 23½"

*Lent by the Children of the late General
Charles J. Paine*

8. JOHN HANCOCK (1737-1793) AND MRS.
JOHN HANCOCK (1751-1832)

ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY
(1738-1815)

This picture hung for years in the old Governor Wentworth house near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Mrs. Hancock was a great-great aunt of the late Mr. Woodbury Blair, who inherited this portrait.

Hancock was descended from a line of clergymen, but became the successor of his uncle, a prominent Boston merchant. He was financially independent and a prominent Whig. He was President of the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1777, and signed the Declaration of Independence as its President.

When Massachusetts adopted her Constitution in 1780, John Hancock became its first Governor.

His wife, Dorothy Quincy, married him in 1775, a year after Copley left for England, never to return. In 1796 she married James Scott. During her long life she was a social leader in Boston.

88½" x 57"

Lent by Mrs. Woodbury Blair

9. PHILIP LIVINGSTON (1716-1778)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Philip Livingston is said to have presented a portrait of himself to each of his three daughters and this painting is believed to be the original from which the other two were copied. Dr. Philip Livingston Jones, who had inherited this portrait from descendants of one of the daughters of Philip Livingston, presented it to the Long Island Historical Society.

The Livingston family stands first in the number of members prominent in Revolutionary history, no fewer than eight of the family having held positions of importance. Philip Livingston was a merchant, advancing in politics through an aldermanship to the Assembly, thence to the Provincial and Continental Congresses. After signing the Declaration of Independence he died while still a member of the Continental Congress.

29½" x 24½"

Lent by The Long Island Historical Society

10. ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757-1804)

By JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

John Trumbull painted Alexander Hamilton from life in 1792 for John Jay from which he made four replicas. The Common Council of the City



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MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON

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of New York passed on November 29, 1804, after Hamilton's death, an order to employ Trumbull "to paint a full-length likeness of the late General Hamilton." Of this New York City portrait Trumbull made eight replicas, including this one and (No. 6). This portrait is undoubtedly the one painted for David B. Ogden, and descended through the Hoffman family into the hands of a dealer, Charles F. P. Dillon. Mr. Silas Wodel purchased it from Dillon in 1899, and the present owner acquired it from the daughter of Silas Wodel.

The above information is from data furnished by Mr. Edsel B. Ford.

29" x 24"

Lent by Mr. Edsel B. Ford

11. MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1758-1854)

BY RALPH EARL (1751-1801)

Elizabeth Schuyler was the daughter of General Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame. She married Alexander Hamilton (No. 6) in 1783, which allied the young statesman with influential conservative families in New York. Her later years were spent chiefly in Washington.

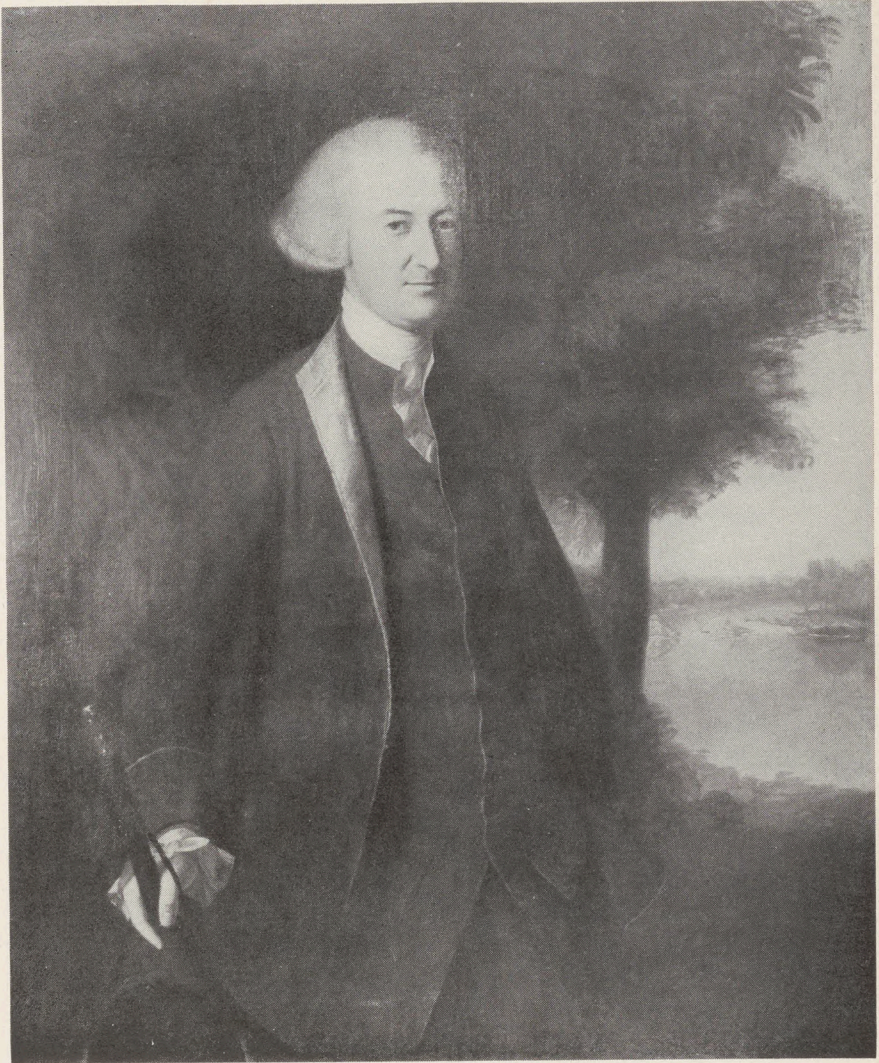
24" x 18", oval

Courtesy of The Museum of the City of New York

12. JOHN DICKINSON (1732-1808)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

John Dickinson, an English-trained lawyer, was one of the leading scholars of the Revolution. His *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* (1767) is a classic of the antebellum controversy. He attended the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 as a delegate from Pennsylvania, and drafted its resolutions. Later he



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JOHN DICKINSON

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supported the nonimportation agreements. Nominally a Quaker, he naturally sought conciliation, and was not in harmony with the more radical spirit of the early Continental Congress. He drafted some of the first papers, but opposed independence as premature and was dropped from the delegation before the Declaration was signed; but was in the field in command of a regiment during the New York Campaign. In 1779 he returned to Congress as a delegate from Delaware, became President of that State in 1781 and of Pennsylvania in 1782. Delaware sent him to the Convention in 1787, where he ranked with James Wilson and James Madison in his knowledge of the principles of government; but he favored the Connecticut Compromise, and was less active than they in the proceedings. He signed the Constitution by proxy. During the ratification contest his *Fabius Letters* was among the outstanding arguments for adoption.

48" x 38"

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

13. BENJAMIN HARRISON, JR. (c. 1750-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This son of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence (No. 98) and brother of a President of the United States (No. 14) began his career in the counting house of Robert Morris (No. 152), in Philadelphia. Later he travelled in Europe, was a deputy paymaster general during the Revolution, and a prominent merchant in Richmond.

29¼" x 24½"

*Lent by The A. W. Mellon Educational
and Charitable Trust*

14. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (1773-1841)

BY REMBRANDT PEALE (1778-1860)

This portrait of William Henry Harrison in uniform was painted when he was quite young. It has always been in the Harrison family and is in the original frame. The present owner inherited it from her grandfather, Henry Harrison, who was William Harrison's great-nephew, and private secretary while he was President of the United States.

This son of Benjamin Harrison (No. 98), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Virginia. He became an ensign in the army in 1791 and was assigned to the Northwest Territory. He became Governor of Indiana Territory in 1800. His defeat of the Indians under Tecumseh at Tippecanoe in 1811 made him famous and his command during the War of 1812 resulted in the victory of the Thames, the recovery of Detroit, and general control of the Northwest Territory. This military fame made him available for the Whig candidacy for President in 1840, and success followed an enthusiastic campaign. He died a month after his inauguration, the first President to die in office.

29" x 24"

Lent by Mrs. Robert Carter Randolph

15. JOHN HANCOCK (1737-1793)

BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1738-1815)

John Hancock, although one whose power and wealth would more naturally have made him a Loyalist, became a leader in the movement for independence and control of the State of Massachusetts. Samuel Adams (No. 22), recognizing the importance of having such a man as this on the popular side, became a determining influence in Hancock's

life and was largely responsible for the course Hancock pursued. As President of the Continental Congress his bold signature on the Declaration of Independence has made his name a household word. He was Governor of Massachusetts for many years, and President of the Massachusetts Ratification Convention, advocating adoption only after being convinced of its popularity.

This portrait has been on loan at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, since 1876.

49½" x 39"

*Lent by The City of Boston,
and The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston*

16. SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811)

BY JOHN WESLEY JARVIS (1780-1839)

Samuel Chase was prominent in the pre-Revolutionary history of Maryland, but is chiefly remembered as the fiery Federalist Justice of the Supreme Court whom the Jeffersonians impeached but failed to convict. He was a co-worker of Charles Carroll (No. 19) in the Commission to Canada to induce the Canadians to join in the Revolution against Great Britain. He was a member of the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Maryland-Virginia Commission of 1785 that was intimately connected with the Constitutional Convention of 1787, but declined to attend the Convention, and as a member of the Maryland Ratification Convention he opposed the Constitution. Washington appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1796.

The owner of this portrait is a great-great grandson of Samuel Chase.

27½" x 22"

*Lent by Capt. Edward Macauley,
U. S. N., Ret.*

17. MRS. JAMES LATIMER (1727-1813)

By CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Sarah Geddes married James Latimer in 1749. They lived in Newport, Delaware.

This portrait together with a portrait of James Latimer (No. 20), was inherited by the subject's great-granddaughter, Miss Mary R. Latimer, the present owner's cousin.

35" x 26½"

Lent by Mr. Robert C. Latimer

18. CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON
(1737-1832)

By THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

This water color sketch was undoubtedly made as a preliminary of the painting of No. 19, which was ordered by the State of Maryland after Carroll's death and was finished in 1834. Sully had painted Carroll from life in 1826.

Lent by Mrs. John Hill Morgan

19. CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON
(1737-1832)

By THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

Charles Carroll, a man of great wealth, became prominent in the pre-Revolutionary contest, and from 1777 to 1800 was in the Maryland Senate. The Continental Congress made him a member of the Commission to visit Canada in 1776. He became a delegate to Congress in time to sign the Declaration of Independence, but after its adoption. He declined appointment to the Constitutional Con-

vention of 1787, but was United States Senator from Maryland in 1789-1792.

92½" x 57½"

Lent by The State of Maryland

20. JAMES LATIMER (1719-1807)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

The Latimer family had various members who were well known in Delaware's Revolutionary history. James Latimer was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, a member of the Newcastle Boston Relief Committee in 1774, and of the Council of Safety of Delaware in 1775-1777 which administered affairs before the election of the first State President. He was a field officer in the militia. It is, however, as President of the Delaware Ratification Convention that he has his best claim for remembrance.

This portrait, together with a portrait of Mrs. James Latimer (No. 17), was inherited by the subject's great-granddaughter, Miss Mary R. Latimer, the present owner's cousin.

35" x 26½"

Lent by Mr. Robert C. Latimer

21. THOMAS McKEAN (1734-1817)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This is said to be the earliest portrait Gilbert Stuart painted on wood which was roughened to simulate twilled canvas. It was painted in Philadelphia in 1802.

Thomas McKean had the honor of being one of Delaware's Signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Articles of Confederation. The intimate relation between Delaware and Pennsyl-

vania made it possible for McKean to be prominent in both, and while serving Delaware in a legislative capacity he was Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania. In 1781 he was President of Congress. He strongly advocated the new national Constitution in the Pennsylvania Ratification Convention. He ended his career as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Panel

27½" x 22½"

Lent by Mr. John Hill Morgan

22. SAMUEL ADAMS (1722-1803)

BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1738-1815)

Samuel Adams was for New England the great protagonist of liberty, occupying there a position similar to that of Patrick Henry in the South. His stirring appeals and practical measures to break down British control culminated with his signing the Declaration of Independence. More perhaps than any other man he had forced that Declaration. He was in Congress from 1774 to 1781, and was later Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Massachusetts. He was not a constructive statesman and gave his support to the Constitution of the United States reluctantly.

This portrait is owned by the City of Boston and is permanently exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

50⅛" x 40¼"

*Lent by The City of Boston, and
The Museum of Fine Arts*

23. THOMAS MCKEAN (1734-1817)

BY JAMES R. LAMBdin (1807-1889)

This copy of the Stuart portrait (No. 21) was presented to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania



25

MRS. JOHN DICKINSON AND CHILD

28

by the artist in 1852. It is on canvas while the original is on wood.

29½" x 24¼"

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

24. MRS. JAMES DUANE (1738-1821)

BY RALPH EARL (1751-1801)

Maria (or Mary) Livingston married James Duane in 1759. She was a daughter of Robert, third lord of the Livingston Manor, a second cousin of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston (No. 218), and a niece of Philip Livingston (No. 9), Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of William Livingston, Signer of the Constitution.

This portrait and one of James Duane (No. 33) have always been owned by descendants of the subjects, the present owners being great-great-grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. James Duane.

29" x 23½"

*Lent by Messrs. W. R. Galt Duane
and Robert Livingston Duane*

25. MRS. JOHN DICKINSON (1740-1803) AND
CHILD

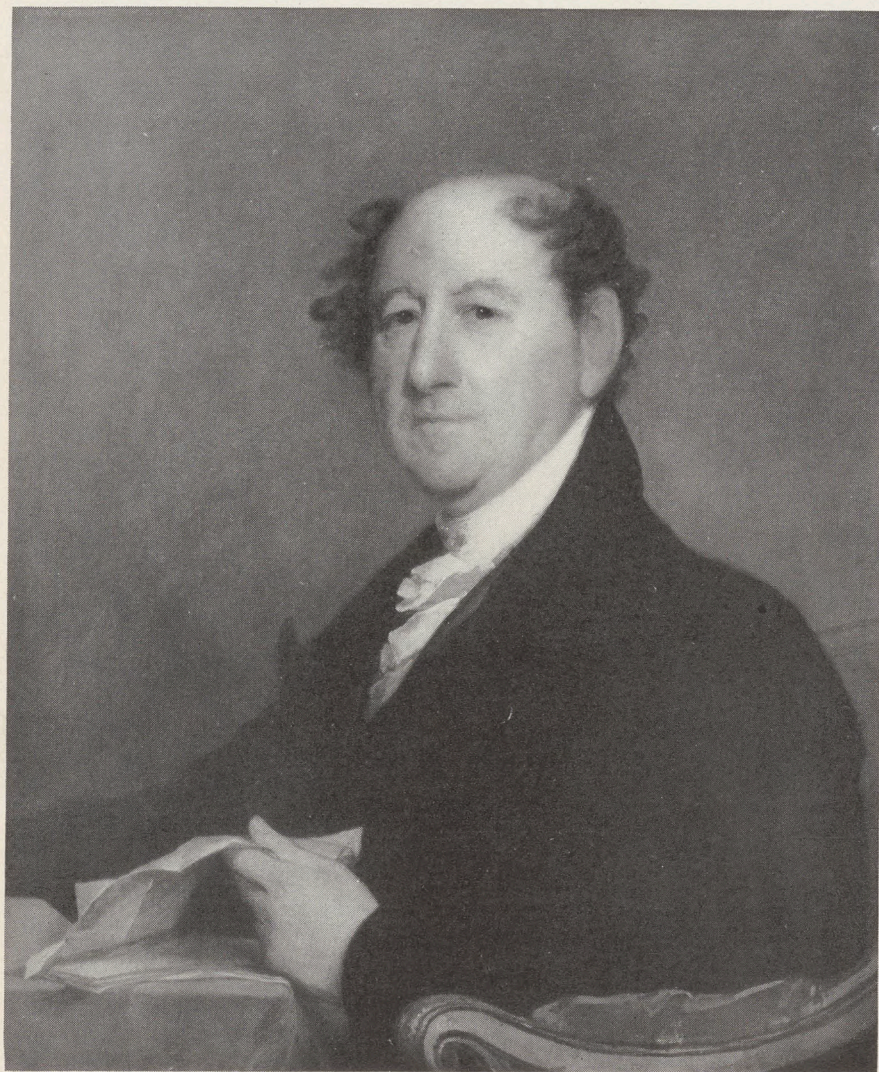
BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Mary Norris, of a prominent Quaker family of Philadelphia, married John Dickinson, the Signer of the Constitution (No. 12), in 1770. Her father, Isaac Norris, was for many years Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly; her mother was a daughter of James Logan.

The child in this picture is Sally N. (1771-1855), her older daughter who died unmarried. This painting is dated 1773.

48" x 39"

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania



26

RUFUS KING

30

26. RUFUS KING (1755-1827)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait was painted in 1821 at the request of Christopher Gore and presented by him to Rufus King, who left it to his son James Gore King, and by him to his son Archibald Gracie King, who left it to his son Frederick Gore King II, and was purchased from him in May 1926 by Allan McLane, Jr., for his daughter Edith Gibb McLane, who is Rufus King's great-great-great-granddaughter.

Rufus King, a graduate of Harvard College, served as a connecting link between the first and second generations of statesmen of the Union. He was a friend and co-worker of George Washington, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, and he lived to serve in Congress with Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Thomas Hart Benton, and Andrew Jackson. He died during the administration of John Adams' son, John Quincy Adams. His public career began as an aide in the Rhode Island campaign in 1778. He was in the General Court of Massachusetts, and in the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1787. Although he had doubts about the wisdom of the call of the Convention of 1787, his service as a member of it was notable, for he was a member of the Committee of Style, signed the Constitution, and upheld it in the State convention. After he moved to New York he became a United States Senator, Minister to Great Britain, and Federalist candidate for Vice-President and President. After this he was once more in the United States Senate and once again was Minister to Great Britain.

29½" x 24½"

Lent by Miss Edith Gibb McLane

27. JAMES DUANE (1733-1797)

By JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

On January 4, 1806, John Trumbull informed the Common Council of the City of New York that he had completed the portrait of Duane which still hangs in the City Hall. This was undoubtedly painted from the Pine original.

30" x 24"

Lent by The City of New York

28. MRS. WILLIAM GREENE (1698-1777)

By JOHN SMIBERT (1688-1751)

Catherine Greene married, in 1719, her second cousin, William (No. 32), who was for twelve years colonial Governor of Rhode Island. Governor William Greene of Revolutionary fame was their son, and their grandson was a United States Senator.

This portrait was painted in 1734 and it is one of the few which John Smibert signed and dated.

The owner of it is a great-great-great-great-grandson of Mrs. William Greene.

29½" x 24½"

Lent by Senator Theodore Francis Green

29. MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH
(1772-1836)

By THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

Mrs. Randolph, daughter of Thomas Jefferson (No. 176), was with her father while he was in France. She was educated there in a convent. Just before her father took up his duties as Washington's Secretary of State she married Thomas Mann Randolph; but continued to reside at her father's Monticello.

cello estate. She was only occasionally at the White House during Jefferson's Presidency.

The owner of this portrait states the following: "Sully painted several portraits of Martha Jefferson, mine is described in Biddle and Fielding's 'Life and Works of Thomas Sully' as being No. 1449, 'Randolph, Mrs. Thomas M. Portrait painted for T. J. Randolph, her son; a copy of original picture. Painting begun 20 Oct. 1836, finished Jan. 19th, 1837. Bust.' The picture has come to me by inheritance from Mr. T. J. Randolph, my great-grandfather. Until the picture became mine it had been in 'Edgehill,' the Randolph family home."

28½" x 24½"

Lent by Mr. Burton R. Randall

30. GEORGE CLINTON (1739-1812)

BY EZRA AMES (1768-1836)

The Legislature of the State of New York in April, 1813, authorized the purchase of this replica for the Senate Chamber from Ames, who had exhibited his likeness of Clinton at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1812. In 1882 it was transferred from the Senate Chamber to the Executive Chamber in the State Capitol, where it now hangs along with those of other Governors of New York State.

George Clinton was a radical supporter of the Revolutionary movement, a member of the Continental Congress in 1775, and a Brigadier General of the Continental Army; but his preeminent service during the Revolution was as Governor of New York, which office he held continuously from 1777 to 1795, being one of the three great war Governors upon whom Washington especially relied. His political control of his State was complete, and his opposition to any increase in the power of the general government was based on his desire to con-

tinue his own and his State's prestige. He was President of the New York Convention, but in spite of him, Hamilton finally secured the State's ratification of the Constitution. Clinton became, in 1805, Vice President of the United States under the system of government he had opposed, and he died in office.

95 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Lent by The State of New York

31. MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH (MRS.
THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH (1772-1836)

BY THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

When Mrs. Randolph was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Philip Trist (Virginia Jefferson Randolph), in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Trist had Thomas Sully paint this portrait of her mother. It is therefore the original, from which other members of the family ordered Sully to make replicas (compare with No. 29). On the death of Mrs. Trist this portrait passed to her daughter, Mrs. John W. Burke (Martha Jefferson Trist), of Alexandria, Virginia, who in turn left it to her daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Eddy (Ellen Coolidge Burke), the present owner and great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. This portrait has never been exhibited before.

28 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Lent by Mrs. Charles B. Eddy

32. WILLIAM GREENE (1696-1758)

BY PETER PELHAM (1684-1751)

Peter Pelham, the first mezzotint engraver of the Colonies, was the stepfather of John Singleton Copley and taught him the fundamentals of drawing.

William Greene was of the third generation from the founder of this famous Rhode Island family,

and was also descended from Samuel Gorton. He was a surveyor, Deputy Governor for three years (1740-1743), and then Governor for ten of the next twelve years. He was again in office when he died. His son, William, was Governor for eight years (1778-1786), one of the important civil officials of the Revolutionary period. A grandson was United States Senator. General Nathanael Greene was his second cousin once removed.

The owner of this portrait is a great-great-great-great-granddaughter of the subject.

29" x 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

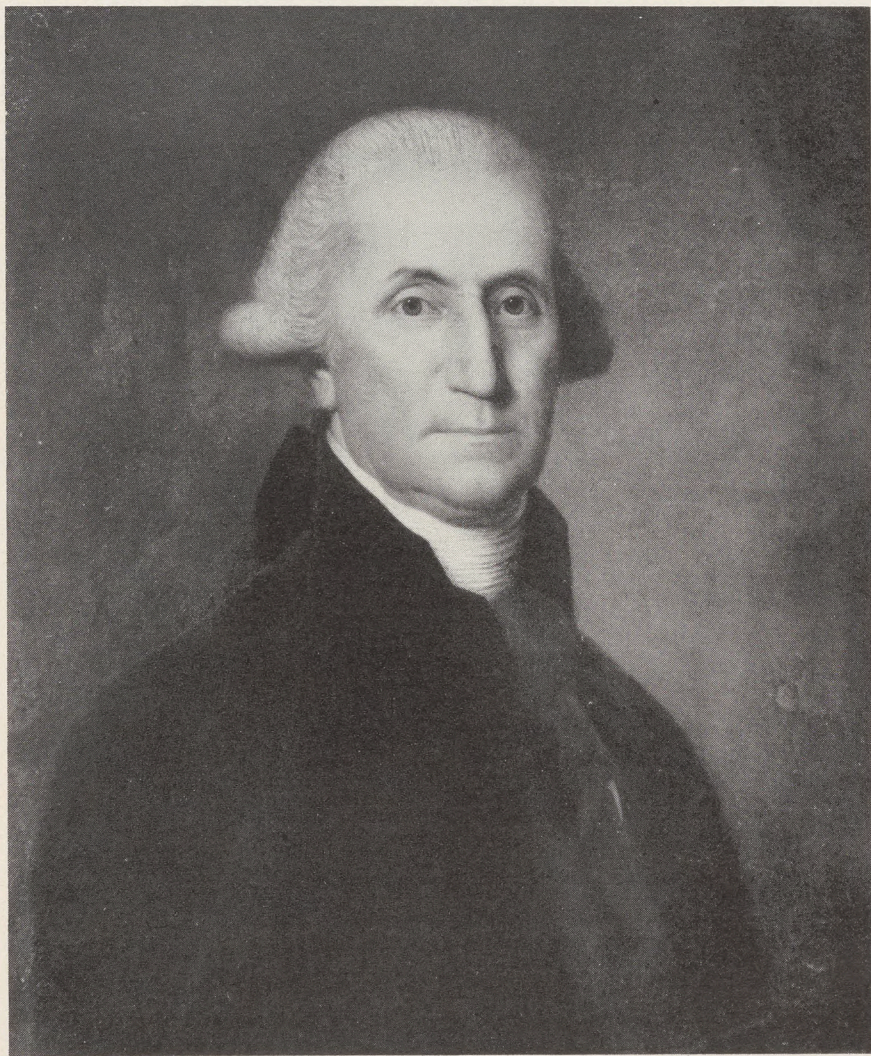
Lent by Mrs. Edith Roelker Curtis

33. JAMES DUANE (1733-1797)

BY ROBERT EDGE PINE (1730-1788)

James Duane's claim to remembrance rests on varied service. He was one of New York's most prominent attorneys when the Revolutionary crisis began. Naturally conservative, his term in the Continental Congress began in 1774 with efforts of reconciliation; but his sterling patriotism overcame his original hesitancy and he was an important member of Congress through 1783, but was not present during the period when the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed. In this service he was a consistent supporter of General Washington's military policies and his firm friend. He was Mayor of New York City from the time of the British evacuation until Washington appointed him a District Judge in 1789. In the New York Ratification Convention of the Constitution he was one of Alexander Hamilton's greatest lieutenants.

A letter from Charles Thomson to Mr. Pine of December 16, 1784 (Duane MSS., N. Y. Historical Society), introduces Duane to Pine as "a subject



35

GEORGE WASHINGTON

36

for your genius." This is the portrait from which stem all the well-known portraits of Duane.

35" x 25½"

*Lent by Messrs. W. R. Galt Duane and
Robert Livingston Duane*

34. JOHN MASON (1767-1849)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

John Mason the fourth son of George Mason (No. 121), was called General John Mason because of a militia command in the District of Columbia and the office of Commissary General of Prisoners of War during the War of 1812. He was a merchant in France, 1788-1791, and later conducted a business in the District of Columbia in connection with his French establishment. He was also interested in insurance and banking in the District of Columbia. Analostan Island, now a memorial to President Theodore Roosevelt, was part of his estate. He was the father of James Murray Mason of "Trent affair" fame.

The owner of this portrait is a grandson of John Mason.

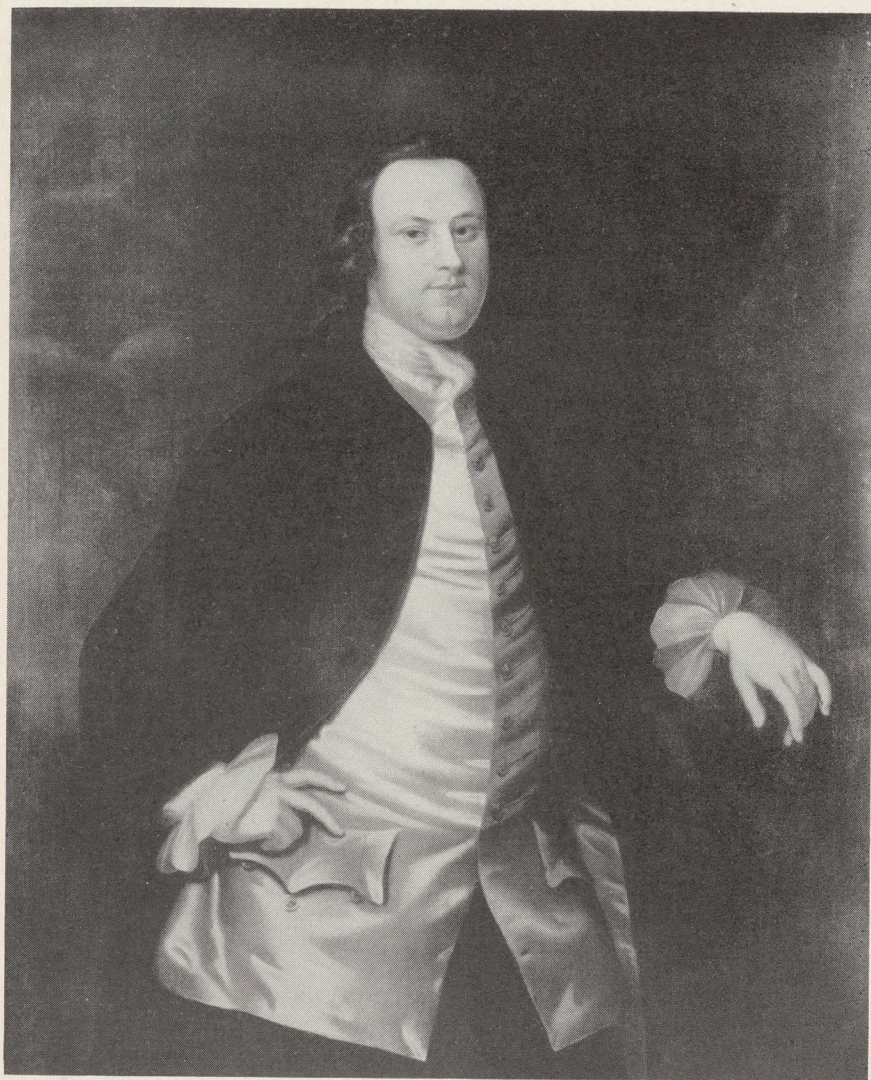
35½" x 27½"

Lent by Mr. Philip Dawson

35. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY ADOLF ULRIC WERTMULLER (1751-1811)

Adolf Ulric Wertmüller, born in Sweden, was appointed in 1783 First Painter to Gustavus III, of Sweden. He was admitted to the French Royal Academy and because of disturbances caused by the French Revolution he decided to visit America, arriving in Philadelphia in 1794. Here he supported himself by painting portraits and miniatures, and in August, 1794, was given sittings by President Washington during the session of Congress. The inven-



36

DANIEL CARROLL

38

tory of the Wertmüller estate, January 24, 1812, contains the entry: "2 likenesses of General Washington not finished." One of these is now owned by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It was purchased in 1876 by this Society from Jasper Green, the grandson of the first owner.

24" x 20½"

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

36. DANIEL CARROLL OF UPPER MARLBOROUGH (1730-1796)

BY JOHN WOLLASTON (operavit circa 1758)

This portrait was inherited by Judge Williamson Carroll, who sold it in 1867 to Miss Emily L. Harper of Baltimore, from whom the Maryland Historical Society obtained it. In recent years this portrait has been definitely determined as that of Daniel Carroll, the Signer of the Constitution, and not that of his nephew of the same name.

Daniel Carroll of Upper Marlborough and Charles Carroll of Carrollton (No. 19) were second cousins; but this was on the female side, unless the families had a common origin before they emigrated to America. As a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress he signed the Articles of Confederation on March 1, 1781. He attended the Convention of 1787 from July 9 on, and was a Signer of the Constitution and fully approved of its principles. He was a Representative in the First Congress, and was selected by Washington as one of the Commissioners to lay out the District of Columbia as the national capital. He was an uncle by marriage of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, a property owner in the District of Columbia, and brother of John Carroll, the first Roman

Catholic Bishop in the United States. He is often confused with his nephew.

49" x 39"

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

37. PHILIP VAN CORTLANDT (1749-1831)

BY ADOLF ULRIC WERTMULLER (1751-1811)

Philip Van Cortlandt's father, Pierre, the first Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, was related to the great colonial families of De Peyster, Livingston, Van Rensselaer, and Schuyler. The son commanded a New York regiment in the Continental Army and participated in the Siege of Yorktown. He was one of the Federalist delegates from Westchester County to the New York Ratification Convention, but later became a follower of Jefferson and sat in the House of Representatives from 1793 to 1809. A friend of Lafayette from the old army days, he shared in the latter's tour of the country in 1824. He was the first Treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati.

This portrait was painted in Philadelphia in 1795 when General Van Cortlandt was there serving in Congress.

23½" x 19½"

*Lent by The A. W. Mellon Educational
and Charitable Trust*

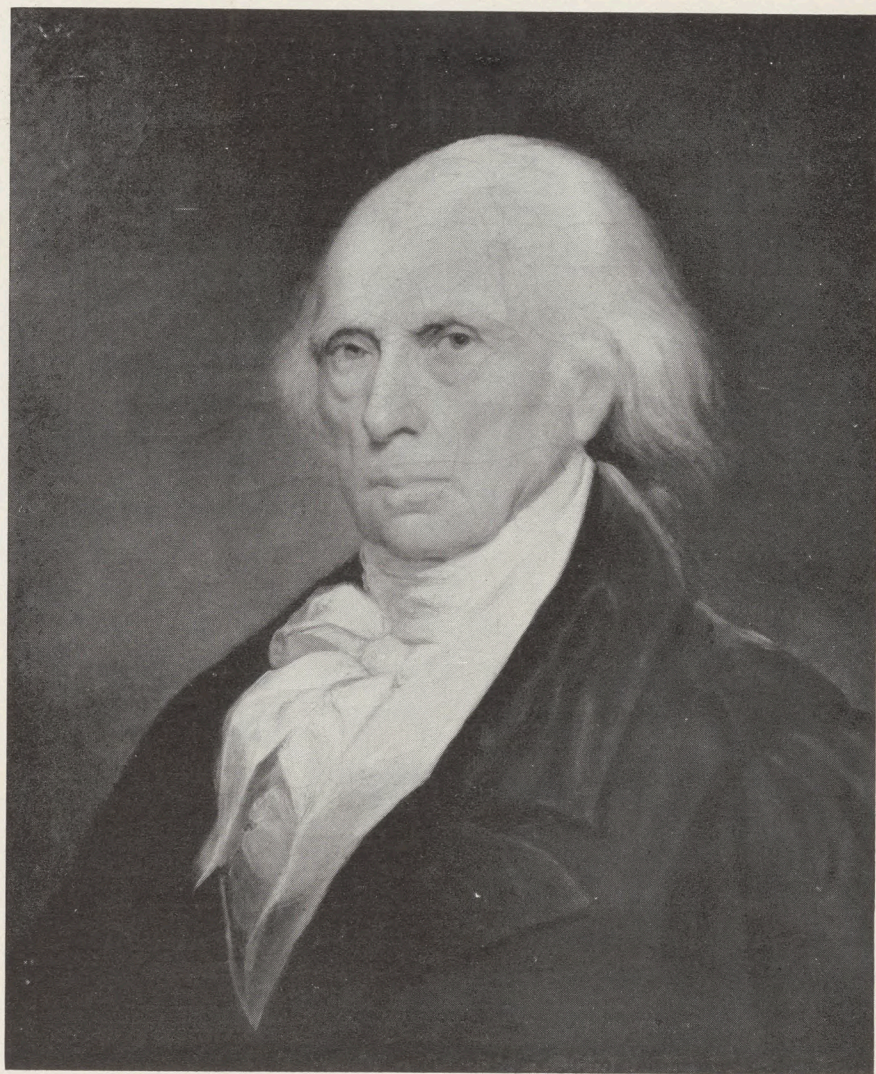
38. MRS. JOHN MASON (1775-1858)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Anna Maria Murray of Annapolis, Daughter of Dr. James Murray, married General John Mason (No. 34) after 1791. He was the son of George Mason (No. 121).

36" x 28"

Lent by Mr. Philip Dawson



40

JAMES MADISON

41

39. MRS. GEORGE BRAXTON (1734-1799)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Mary Blair, sister of John Blair (No. 110), a Signer of the Constitution, married the brother of Carter Braxton (No. 103), a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, in 1753. She was married twice afterwards—to Robert Burwell in 1774, and to R. Prescott in 1792. She was considered one of the belles of Philadelphia.

The owner of this portrait is a great-great-great-granddaughter of the subject.

35" x 28"

Lent by Mrs. Parker Campbell Wyeth

40. JAMES MADISON (1751-1836)

BY ASHER BROWN DURAND (1796-1886)

This portrait was painted in 1833 when the artist visited the Ex-President at his residence, "Montpelier" in Virginia. It was presented to the New York Historical Society by P. Kemble Paulding in 1870.

James Madison, like Thomas Jefferson, lived for many years after his retirement from public life, emerging only in 1829 to attend the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, and sharing honors there with other such political veterans as James Monroe and John Marshall (No. 125). He succeeded Jefferson as Rector of the University of Virginia. His greatest work after retirement was to prepare for publication his Notes of Debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. These notes were purchased by Congress after his death, and issued as the great source of information on the Convention of 1787, in the meetings of which Madison performed his greatest public service.

20" x 24"

Lent by The New York Historical Society



41

THOMAS MIFFLIN AND WIFE

43

41. THOMAS MIFFLIN (1744-1800) AND MRS.
MIFFLIN (1747-1790)

By JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1737-1815)

John Singleton Copley travelled around the colonies considerably in the years before 1774, when he left for England, never to return. This picture of Mifflin and his wife was painted during their early married life.

Sarah, daughter of Morris Morris, married Thomas Mifflin in 1767. Their daughter married Joseph Hopkinson, son of Francis (No. 169) and author of "Hail, Columbia!"
60" x 47"

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

42. DOLLY MADISON (1768-1849)

By REMBRANDT PEALE (1778-1860)

Dolly Madison was, as wife and widow of James Madison (No. 128), the great social leader of her day. She was connected through her sister with the Washington family, and married Madison as her second husband in 1794. As Thomas Jefferson (No. 176) was a widower, she was in effect "First Lady" under his administration, as well as when her husband was President. After Madison's death she returned to Washington and resumed her noted position in society, sharing honors with the widow (No. 11) of her husband's great political friend and enemy, Alexander Hamilton (No. 6).

Thomas J. Bryan, in 1867, deeded his entire collection of paintings to the New York Historical Society in which this portrait was included.

28½" x 23½"

Lent by The New York Historical Society

43. GEORGE BRAXTON (1734-1761)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This brother of Carter Braxton (No. 103), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the third of his name in Virginia. He was a planter and a member of the House of Burgesses. He married Mary Blair (No. 39), the sister of John Blair (No. 110), the Signer of the Constitution.

This George Braxton is the owner's great-great-grandfather.

Lent by Mrs. Parker Campbell Wyeth

44. LOWESTOFT PLATE WITH THE CHASE-TOWNLEY COAT-OF-ARMS

This plate was used in the old Samuel Chase home in Annapolis, Maryland. Mrs. Francis T. Redwood, of Baltimore, Maryland, purchased this plate when the Chase house and its contents were sold. It is now in the Redwood Collection of the Maryland Historical Society.

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

45. JOHN LANSING (1754-1829)

BY JOHN RAMAGE (1748-1802)

John Lansing's chief importance as a national figure was a follower of Governor George Clinton of New York in opposition to the establishment of a central government. Earlier a member of the State Legislature and for a few days in the Continental Congress, he and Robert Yates, as deputies to the Convention of 1787, opposed the centralizing principles of Hamilton, the State's third deputy, and by departing on July 10, left the State without a vote in the Convention. He was a leading opponent

of ratification by New York. His later career was as a State Supreme Court Justice and Chancellor.

This miniature has always been in the possession of Lansing's descendants. The present owner is his great-granddaughter.

Lent by Miss Clarisse H. Livingston

46. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)

By THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

This sketch was made in 1822, as a study for the portrait now at West Point.

Lent by Mr. John Hill Morgan

47. ABRAHAM CLARK (1726-1794)

By JAMES PEALE (1749-1831)

The owner of this miniature writes: "I am a collateral descendant of Abraham Clark, and the miniature has come down to me by gift or legacy through the several generations, its identity preserved by word of mouth."

Abraham Clark's democratic attitude gave him many years of public service, and his support of the Revolution was natural. He was sent to the Continental Congress in 1776 to carry out New Jersey's instructions for independence. He was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He remained in Congress for several years, was sent to the Annapolis Convention, and was appointed to the Convention of 1787, which, however, he did not attend. Clark opposed the Constitution because of the initial lack of a Bill of Rights. He was a Representative in the Second and Third United States Congresses.

Lent by Mr. Henry C. Edgar

48. SNUFF BOX

This silver plated snuff box was the property of Thomas Jefferson (No. 176). It was taken from "Monticello" by a slave, Eugenia Mark.

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

49. CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON
(1737-1832)

BY CHESTER HARDING (1792-1866)

This miniature was painted when Charles Carroll was advanced in years and revered as the last survivor of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. He had retired from public service in 1800, but continued to be a prominent Federalist and interested in economic development. He belonged to one of the first Catholic families prominent in our national history. Archbishop John Carroll was his second cousin.

Lent by Mr. Robert Garrett

50. GEORGE WALTON (1741-1804)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Moving to Savannah from Virginia in 1769, Walton was soon involved in the patriotic movement and a leader in the organization of the Revolutionary government there. He entered the Continental Congress in 1776 and remained into 1781, except that he was not present in 1779, being Governor for a few months in 1779-1780. He advocated independence and signed the Declaration, and served on important committees, being especially interested in Indian affairs. He participated in the Siege of Savannah and was captured, but soon exchanged. He was Chief Justice of Georgia after the war, and was ap-

pointed a Deputy to the Convention of 1787 but did not attend. He was again Governor in 1789-1790 and a Federalist United States Senator in 1795-1796.

This miniature is said to be the only life portrait of George Walton and painted in 1772. The present owner recently purchased it from Mrs. Blanche Walton Hickman, a collateral descendant of George Walton.

Lent by the late Mr. Francis P. Garvan

50A. SAMUEL HUNTINGTON (1731-1796)

BY EDWARD GREENE MALBONE (1777-1807)

The Huntington family of Connecticut was represented during the Revolution by Jedidiah (1743-1818), a brigadier general, and his second cousin once removed, Samuel, who made the family politically prominent. Samuel Huntington entered the Continental Congress in 1775, and remained an active member until 1781. He was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and President of Congress from September, 1779, to July, 1781, thereby being the first head of the "United States in Congress assembled" under the Articles of Confederation. He was Governor of Connecticut for eleven years and died in office.

Miniature

Lent by Mrs. Robert Malcolm Littlejohn

51. MIRROR KNOB DEPICTING GOUVERNEUR MORRIS (1752-1816)

Lent by Mr. Erskine Hewitt

52. THOMAS HANCOCK (1703-1764)

BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1738-1815)

Thomas Hancock was an eminent merchant of Boston, chiefly remembered because he passed on his

wealth to his nephew John Hancock (No. 15), to whom it was a stepping stone to prominence in Revolutionary events.

This small bracelet miniature was set in gold by Paul Revere, and although he is famous for his "Ride," his real worth was as a skilled craftsman whose gold and silver work are much prized.

Lent by Mr. A. Clarke Walling

53. ARTHUR MIDDLETON (1742-1787)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Arthur Middleton was in the South Carolina Legislature in the preliminary years of the Revolution, and was an author of the State constitution. His service in the Continental Congress coincided with the movement for independence. He signed the Declaration of Independence.

This silhouette was cut in 1775 or 1776.

Lent by Mr. Erskine Hewitt

54. SPECTACLES

These spectacles belonged to Josiah Bartlett (No. 178), of New Hampshire, who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Lent by Mrs. R. Grace Bartlett

55. SILVER SUGAR BOWL

This bowl, made by Samuel Taylor, London, 1766, was owned and used by William Paca (No. 165).

Lent by Mrs. Miles White, Jr.

56. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

The owner makes the following statement concerning this miniature: "It is unsigned and resembles a miniature done by Robert Field the year after the death of Washington which is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. However, an expert opinion says the technique is not that of Robert Field."

*Lent by Miss Christina L. Macomb
and Miss Nannie R. Macomb*

57. ELEANOR (NELLIE) PARKE CUSTIS
(1779-1852)

BY CHARLES PEALE POLK (1767-1822)

All of Martha Washington's children and grandchildren had Parke as a middle name. On the death of their father, Nellie (the subject of this portrait) and her brother, George Washington Parke Custis, became members of General Washington's family. Although they were not adopted, they were brought up by their grandmother and General Washington with whom they lived after the surrender at Yorktown until his death. On Washington's last birthday Nellie married his nephew, Lawrence Lewis.

Miniature.

Lent by Mrs. Miles White, Jr.

58. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JOHN RAMAGE (c. 1748-1802)

George Washington had been President for six months before he wrote in his diary on October 3, 1789, "Sat for Mr. Ramage near two hours to-day, who was drawing a miniature Picture of me for

Mrs. Washington." There are three miniatures of Washington by Ramage but there is no proof as to which of the three were made from life.

This miniature was purchased by Moses S. Beach in 1884, from Mrs. M. L. McKenzie (nee Des Rivieres), born July 28, 1812. Mrs. McKenzie gave a certificate at the time of purchase stating that the miniature was presented to her father by Ramage shortly before his death, in recognition of her father's kindness during his last illness. It descended at the death of Mrs. Moses S. Beach to her daughters, from whom it was purchased in 1935 by the present owner.

Lent by Mr. Erskine Hewitt

59. JOHN HART (1711?-1779)

HERMAN F. DEIGENDESCH (1858-1921)

John Hart was essentially a representative of the common people, a farmer, Justice of the Peace, and member of the New Jersey Legislature. He was sent to the Continental Congress in June, 1776, as one of the new delegation authorized to support independence, for which he voted and signed the Declaration. He returned soon to his membership in the State Assembly.

This miniature, dated 1894, is similar to the portrait of John Hart in Independence Hall. Both likenesses are said to be after an original portrait by John Singleton Copley which has been lost sight of or destroyed.

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

60. LEWIS MORRIS (1752-1824)

BY EDWARD GREENE MALBONE (1777-1807)

Colonel Lewis Morris, oldest son of Lewis Morris (No. 184), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, reached his rank in the Revolutionary

War, serving on the staff of General Sullivan in the Indian Campaign and on that of General Greene in the Southern Campaign.

Miniature

*Lent by Mr. Lewis Gouverneur Morris
and his family*

61. LEWIS MORRIS (1726-1798)

BY CHARLES FRASER (1782-1860)

This is probably a copy of a portrait from life.
This miniature is of an older man than No. 184.

Lent by Mrs. Marion Eppley

62. ROBERT MORRIS, JR. (1769-1805)

BY ARLAUD

Robert Morris sent his two sons, Robert and Thomas, to Europe in 1781 to be educated, De Grasse taking them as far as the West Indies when he left our country after the Siege of Yorktown. Robert, Jr., returned after 1787 and married Anna Shoemaker in 1796. He was a lawyer.

The owner of this miniature, who is a great-grandson of the subject, states the following concerning it: "This miniature, which is enclosed in a small glass cabinet frame, was painted in 1805 in Amsterdam, Holland, or Paris, France, just prior to the death of the subject. On the death of Robert Morris, Jr., it was sent to his widow in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1806. The back of the frame is an unusual example of the French enamel work of the period, on which there is superimposed a bowknot of rhinestones. In the center of the enamel is a crystal containing a lock of the hair of the original of the miniature."

Lent by Col. Robert Morris

63. LUTHER MARTIN (1748-1826)

By ROBERT FIELD (c. 1769-1819)

Famous as a lawyer, Luther Martin's public service was chiefly that of Attorney General of Maryland. He was a member of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. There he was in attendance until September 4, and distinguished for his virulent opposition to all plans for a stronger central government. He continued his opposition during the ratification contest. Later his dislike of Jefferson drove him into the Federalist party, and he was the chief counsel for Justice Samuel Chase (No. 16), at the latter's impeachment trial, and also defended Aaron Burr at his trial for treason.

This miniature which is in the original frame is believed to be the one owned in 1887 by Luther Martin McCormick, grand nephew of Luther Martin.

Lent by Mr. John W. Garrett

64. MARIA MARTIN (1784-c.1810)

By ROBERT FIELD (c. 1769-1819)

Luther Martin's older daughter married Lawrence Keene, a naval officer, in 1808. He resigned a year later and soon died.

This miniature has a lock of hair inserted in the back with the initials "M M" over it.

Lent by Mr. John W. Garrett

65. SPECTACLE CASE

This silver spectacle case belonged to and was used by Thomas Jefferson (No. 176).

Lent by Mrs. Charles B. Eddy

66. WILLIAM JACKSON (1759-1828)

By JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

An Englishman who was brought to South Carolina as a boy, William Jackson saw service during the American Revolution, especially as General Lincoln's aide in the Southern Campaign. He was appointed secretary of the Convention of 1787, in which position he gave inadequate service, perhaps because more interested in his private notes of the debates. The notes are now lost. He was a personal secretary to President Washington, entered business, and was a surveyor of customs at Philadelphia. For many years he was Secretary General of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Miniature

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

67. ROBERT MORRIS (1734-1806)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Miniature.

Lent by Mrs. Alba Davis Walling

68. THOMAS HEYWARD, JR. (1746-1809)

By PHILIP A. PETTICOLAS (1760-1843)

Thomas Heyward was of a prominent South Carolina family of planters. He studied law at the Middle Temple, London, and on his return to this country he took part in the political preliminaries of the American Revolution. He went from the State Legislature to the Continental Congress in 1775. He was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. As an officer of the State militia he was taken prisoner at the fall of Charleston, but later resumed

his position in the State Legislature and on the Bench. When Washington visited Charleston in 1791 he occupied Heyward's town house.

See No. 163 of him as a young man.

Miniature

Lent by Mr. Erskine Hewitt

69. SILVER URN

This urn was owned by John Rutledge (No. 95), Signer of the Constitution from South Carolina. It bears the Rutledge coat-of-arms and was made by Charles Wright in London, 1769.

Lent by Mrs. Breckinridge Long

70. PAIR OF SILVER CANDLESTICKS

These two candlesticks, owned by John Hancock (No. 15), were originally a pair of four. They are English silver, made in London, 1745, and have the date letter "K" on a shield. Other marks show a "lion regardant" and a leopard with a crown. The maker was Thomas Rush, Aldergate Street, London. The candlesticks also have the Hancock crest. They descended to the present owner from his great-grandmother, Elizabeth Wendell Clapp, niece of John Hancock, daughter of Jacob Quincy, the latter being the brother of Mrs. Hancock.

Lent by Major Gist Blair

71. SILVER CHOCOLATE POT

This chocolate pot, made by Peter Archambo in London, 1733, was owned and used by William Paca (No. 165).

Lent by Mrs. Miles White, Jr.

72. CORNELIA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH
(1799-1871)

TERRA COTTA BUST—ARTIST UNKNOWN,

Cornelia Jefferson Randolph was born at Monticello, and died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Trist, in Alexandria, Virginia. She is buried at Monticello. She was the fourth daughter and fifth child of Martha Jefferson (No. 31) and Governor Thomas Mann Randolph of "Edgehill," Albermarle County, Virginia. Cornelia never married and spent much time with her grandfather, Thomas Jefferson (No. 176), at Monticello. She was a very cultivated woman whose education was personally directed by Thomas Jefferson. She assisted him in drawing the plans for the buildings at the University of Virginia and kept for him the meteorological records in which he was much interested for many years. Unfortunately these records have been lost. The name of the artist is unknown, but family tradition has it that he was "in a decline" and travelled down from Philadelphia to the warmer climate of Virginia for his health. He visited at "Edgehill" for many weeks and modelled a number of the Jefferson family. Some of these busts are still intact, one of Anne Cary Randolph, Cornelia's oldest sister, is now in "Monticello," but several are known to have been hopelessly broken. This information has been supplied by the owner who is the great-great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson.

Mrs. Page Taylor Kirk

73. CATHARINE FLOYD (c. 1765-?)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

The story of this miniature is that it was exchanged with one of James Madison (No. 75) when they were engaged. This happened when she was

about sixteen years of age, and was with her father William Floyd (No. 114) at Philadelphia. He and Madison were fellow delegates at the Continental Congress during the years 1780-1783. She broke the engagement and the miniature was returned. Later she married Samuel Clarkson.

Lent by Mrs. E. W. Hall

74. WILLIAM FLOYD (1734-1821)

BY JAMES PEALE (1749-1831)

This miniature, and the companion one of his first wife (No. 76), were probably painted at Philadelphia during Floyd's attendance on the Continental Congress, of which body he was long a member.

Lent by Mrs. Alba Davis Walling

75. JAMES MADISON (1751-1836)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

The story of this miniature is given with that of Catharine Floyd (No. 73). Madison did not marry until at least eleven years after the incident.

Lent by Mr. Albert E. Leeds

76. MRS. WILLIAM FLOYD (1740-1781)

BY JAMES PEALE (1749-1831)

Hannah Jones of Southampton, Long Island, married William Floyd (No. 114) in 1760. In the Floyd genealogy her name is given as Isabella. She was the mother of Catharine (No. 73).

Lent by Mrs. Alba Davis Walling

77. CHARLES CARROLL (1775-1825)

COPPERPLATE BY C. B. J. DE SAINT-MEMIN
(1770-1852)

This copperplate engraving of Charles Carroll of Homewood was made in the same manner as that of Richard Bassett (No. 86) in this case.

Charles Carroll of Homewood was the son of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (No. 19).

Lent by The Baltimore Museum of Art

78. FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (1779-1843)

ATTRIBUTED TO PHILIP A. PETTICOLAS (1760-1843)

This miniature was painted when Francis Scott Key was sixteen years of age.

He practiced law in Maryland and in the District of Columbia and his one claim to inclusion in this exhibition lies in his having written the national song which remains forever associated with the national flag. His grandfather and an uncle were prominent in early Maryland history. His father was an officer in the Continental Army and later a local official in Frederick County, Maryland. The Star Spangled Banner was written during the night of September 13-14, 1814, while Key was watching the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British. The fort was named after James McHenry, a Signer of the Constitution from Maryland, and later Secretary of War. Key was a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. President Jackson made him United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

79. JOHN HANDY (1755-1828)

BY EDWARD GREENE MALBONE (1777-1807)

This miniature has been in the Handy and Russell families since it was painted in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1796.

Major John Handy was a major in the Rhode Island State troops during the American Revolution. He is credited with having read the Declaration of Independence before the State House at Newport on July 20, 1776, and again on July 4, 1826.

The owner of this miniature is a great-great-nephew of Major Handy.

Lent by Mr. Charles H. Russell

80. HENRY MARCHANT (1741-1796)

BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1738-1815)

Henry Marchant was Attorney General of Rhode Island in 1770-1777 and was in the Continental Congress in 1777-1779. Allied with the mercantile interests in Newport, he was a Federalist; and as a member of the General Assembly of the State from 1784 on, he was prominent in the long contest to bring Rhode Island into the new Union. He was a leading member of the Convention of 1790 that finally effected ratification. George Washington appointed him District Judge for the State.

The subject of this miniature is the owner's great-great-grandfather.

Oil on copper

Lent by Miss Alice Clarke

81. DOLLY MADISON (1768-1849)

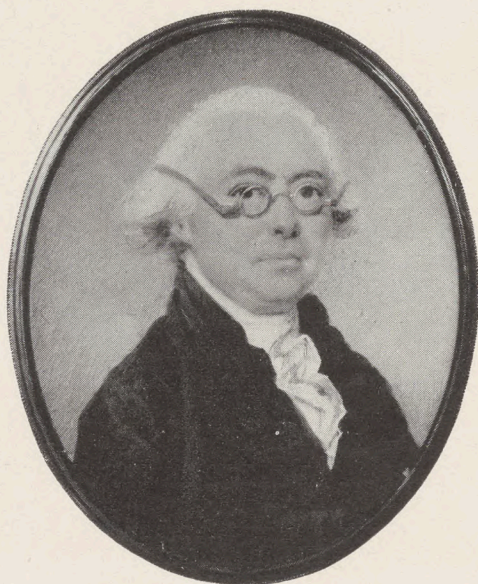
ATTRIBUTED TO JAMES PEALE (1749-1831)

This miniature was probably painted while her husband, James Madison (No. 128), was President. It was sold originally as part of Mrs. Madison's



81

MRS. JAMES (DOLLY) MADISON



92

JAMES WILSON



83

SARAH BROOM



85

ANN BROOM

estate by order of Mrs. Mary C. Kunkel, the daughter of Anna Payne, who was the wife of Dr. James H. Causten, and niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. Madison.

Lent by Mrs. John Hill Morgan

82. MRS. HENRY MARCHANT (1736-1819)

BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1738-1815)

Rebecca Cooke of Newport, Rhode Island, married Henry Marchant in 1765.

The owner of this miniature and the companion miniature of Henry Marchant (No. 80) states that they have always been in the possession of the family since they were painted in Boston or Newport in 1770. It is oil on copper.

Lent by Miss Alice Clarke

83. SARAH BROOM (1779-?)

BY JAMES PEALE (1749-1831)

Sarah Broom was the sixth child of Jacob Broom of Delaware, Signer of the Constitution. She married Jacob Brinton and later James Roberts.

This miniature was painted by James Peale in 1796 when Sarah was seventeen years of age.

Lent by Mrs. Henry H. Silliman

84. SILVER KNITTING NEEDLE SHEATH

This belonged to Ann Broom (No. 85), the daughter of Jacob Broom, the Signer of the Constitution from Delaware. There is no known authentic portrait of Jacob Broom.

Lent by Mrs. Theodore Jones

85. ANN BROOM (1775-1824)

BY JAMES PEALE (1749-1831)

The oldest daughter and fourth child of Jacob Broom, the Signer of the Constitution, married John Littler (No. 87) in 1794. In 1811, five years after his death, she became the second wife of Asa Moore. Miniature

Lent by Miss Elizabeth Waters

86. RICHARD BASSETT (1745-1815)

COPPERPLATE BY C. B. F. DE SAINT-MEMIN
(1770-1852)

Though Richard Bassett had some slight military service during the Revolution, his career was essentially that of a statesman and jurist. During the ten years before 1786 he was active in both the legislative and administrative departments of Delaware; then as a member of the Annapolis Convention, the Convention of 1787, and the Delaware Ratification Convention, he was prominent in his State's participation of the formation of the Union. He entered the United States Senate in 1789, became a State Judge in 1793, and held one of Adams' "midnight" appointments as a Circuit Judge, but the Jeffersonians abolished the office on coming into power.

The following account concerning Saint-Mémin is from "Life Portraits of George Washington" by John Hill Morgan and Mantle Fielding: "Saint-Mémin exercised his mechanical and artistic knowledge in the construction of a physionotrace and pantograph, by which contrivances he could take a mathematically accurate outline of the head, life size on pink paper and reduce it on a copperplate, generally about two inches in diameter, the original drawing being cleverly finished in crayon and the latter by the aid of the graver. He followed in this work Chretien and Queneday in France, and became

so skillful at it that his portraits are replete with animation and character."

The original drawing on pink paper made by Saint-Mémin is the only known original portrait of Richard Bassett and is in a private collection in Baltimore, Maryland.

2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ "

Lent by The Baltimore Museum of Art

87. JOHN S. LITTLER (1773-1806)

BY JAMES PEALE (1749-1831)

John Littler who, in 1794, married Ann Broom (No. 85), daughter of Jacob Broom, Signer of the Constitution, died in Maysville, Kentucky.

The owner of this miniature is a direct descendant of Jacob Broom.

Lent by Mrs. Theodore Jones

88. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
(1746-1825)

BY CHARLES FRASER (1782-1860)

When this miniature was painted Charles Cotesworth Pinckney had retired from public service except as a hopeless Federalist candidate for the Presidency. He continued to practice law in Charleston and to enjoy his eminence as President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati. His family of daughters left no descendants.

This miniature is in the original frame and it has always been in the possession of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney's collateral descendants.

Lent by Miss Josephine Pinckney

89. SNUFF BOX

This tortoise shell snuff box with silver inlay was owned by Henry Laurens (No. 213).

Lent by Mrs. Breckinridge Long

90. PEWTER PITCHER

This pitcher was owned and used by Josiah Bartlett (No. 178).

Lent by Mrs. R. Grace Bartlett

91. PAIR OF SILVER SHOE BUCKLES

These shoe buckles were worn by James Wilson (No. 92).

*Lent by Mrs. Robert M. Cheston and
Miss Emily Hollingsworth Murray*

92. JAMES WILSON (1742-1798)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

There is a note kept by the owner of this miniature in the handwriting of Mr. Thomas Harrison Montgomery, which is as follows: "Cousin Emily Hollingsworth hands me this miniature of her grandfather, the Honorable James Wilson, this day, desiring me to keep it subject to her order and upon her decease to consider it mine own. 17 April, 1889."

During the Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition in 1932, there was exhibited a modern portrait of James Wilson painted by Leopold Seyffert (1887—), since at that time the original could not be located.

Essentially a jurist, James Wilson was a predecessor of John Marshall (No. 125) in the development of American constitutional law. He was a Scottish scholar, and a lawyer in Pennsylvania interested chiefly in civil cases. His pen was valuable in the development of the legal principles in the revolt against British sovereignty. He served in the Continental Congress in 1775-77, 1783, 1785, and 1786. Independence was approached by him cautiously, but he voted for it and signed the Declaration of Inde-

pendence. As a Deputy in the Convention of 1787, Wilson was among the most important. He was an opponent of State rights and the compromise, and probably more responsible for the work of the Committee of Details than any other member. He signed the Constitution and was its chief advocate in Pennsylvania's early ratification. His appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court by Washington fulfilled a general expectation.

Lent by Mrs. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.

93. MOURNING BROOCH

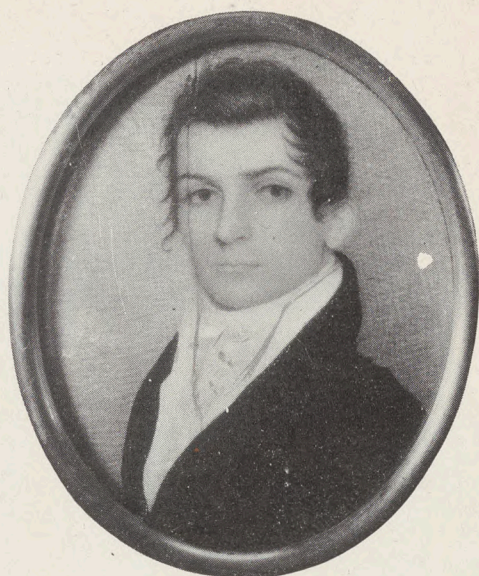
This brooch was made for James Wilson (No. 92) at the time of the death of his first wife, Rachel Bird.

Lent by Miss Emily Hollingsworth Murray

94. WILLIAM BLOUNT (1749-1800)

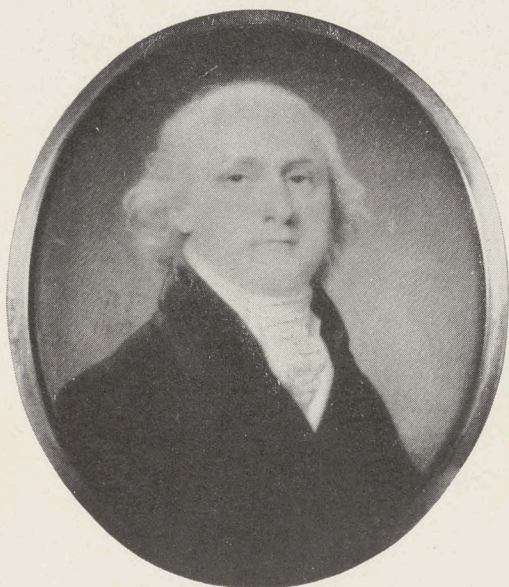
ATTRIBUTED TO CHARLES WILLSON PEALE
(1741-1827)

William Blount's chief public service was as Governor of the Territory South of the Ohio, which became the State of Tennessee in 1796. He had a staff position during the Revolution and immediately after entered the North Carolina Legislature. His service in the Continental Congress (1782-83, 1786-87) was the forerunner to his membership in the Convention of 1787. He took no active part in the discussions and signed the Constitution merely as an attestation of its unanimous approval by the States present. However, he advocated it in the second North Carolina Ratification Convention. Washington appointed him Governor of the territory founded out of North Carolina's cession of her western claim. He was one of the first Senators



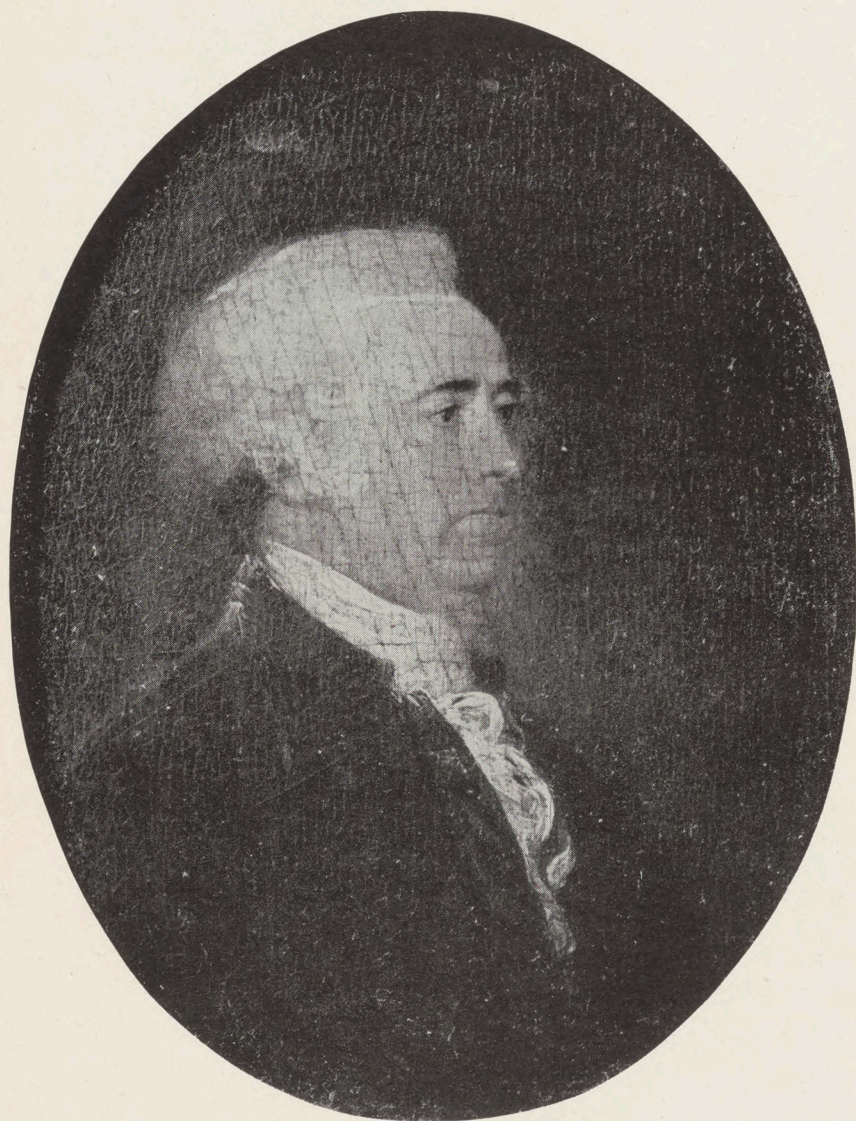
94

WILLIAM BLOUNT



101

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER



95

JOHN RUTLEDGE

68

from Tennessee, but was expelled on suspicion of foreign intrigue. His home State, not agreeing with the Senate, continued to honor him.

The owner of this miniature is a great-great-grandson of William Blount.

Lent by Mr. Edward R. Pool

95. JOHN RUTLEDGE (1739-1800)

BY JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

John and Edward Rutledge (No. 195), who were brothers, share the honor of signing the two great American state papers; John the Constitution, and Edward the Declaration of Independence. Both were trained as lawyers in the Middle Temple of London. John, the elder, was a member of the Stamp Act Congress. Later both were in the Continental Congress, but John left toward the end of 1775 to help organize South Carolina as a State. John was Governor of South Carolina when the British captured Charleston and began to overrun the State. He was an important factor in the campaign that resulted finally in the expulsion of the British. As a Deputy to the Convention of 1787 he was chairman of the Committee of Detail, and was interested equally in a workable central government and in securing concessions for the South which he deemed necessary to secure ratification. Washington made him a Justice of the Supreme Court, but though he attended Circuit Court, he did not attend any of the sessions of the Supreme Court and resigned to become Chief Justice of his State. In 1795 Washington appointed him Chief Justice of the United States, but, although he presided over one term of the court, the Senate rejected the appointment.

James Rose Rutledge, the owner of this miniature, is a great-great-great-grandson of John Rutledge.

Lent by Mr. James Rose Rutledge

96. JOHN RUTLEDGE (1766-1819)

BY CHARLES FRASER (1782-1860)

General John Rutledge, son of John Rutledge (No. 95), the Signer of the Constitution, obtained his rank in the South Carolina militia. He was a lawyer, and Federalist member of Congress in 1797-1803.

Miniature

Lent by Miss Kate W. Rutledge

97. MRS. JOHN RUTLEDGE (1777-1852)

BY EDWARD GREENE MALBONE (1777-1807)

Sarah Motte Smith, daughter of Reverend Robert Smith, first Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, married the son of John Rutledge the Signer in 1791.

Miniature

Lent by Miss Kate W. Rutledge

98. BENJAMIN HARRISON (c. 1726-1791)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This father of one President (No. 14) and great-grandfather of another began his public career in the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1749, continuing in it until he went to the Continental Congress in 1774. At the end of his service there in 1777 he returned to the House of Delegates and served (except during 1781-1784, when he was Governor) until his death. He was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. In the Virginia Ratification Convention, the lack of a Bill of Rights caused him to oppose the Constitution, but he accepted the compromise of a proposal of amendments along with ratification.

In 1931, when Miss Ann Fletcher was painting

a portrait of Benjamin Harrison for the State of Virginia from this miniature, Mr. Henry Harrison Wilson, a descendant of Benjamin Harrison, made the following statement in a letter to Mrs. Edith Harrison Taylor concerning the miniature: "This miniature was painted when Governor Harrison was not more than 25 or 30 years old (say 1751 or 1756). That the crystal was broken or the miniature otherwise damaged about 1771, at which time it was taken to Philadelphia and was then opened and retouched. Adding to this the fact that it was again retouched by Miss Fletcher where the hair had deteriorated, it will be seen that this miniature, as far as the hair is concerned, has now been worked on from time to time by three different artists."

The owner of this miniature is a great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Harrison.

Lent by Mrs. Edith Harrison Taylor

99. SARAH LEE (1775-1837)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This daughter of Richard Henry Lee (No. 199) was his seventh child. She married her second cousin, Edmund Jennings Lee (No. 100) about 1796.

The subject of this miniature was the owner's great-great-grandmother.

Lent by Mrs. David Milton French

100. EDMUND JENNINGS LEE (1772-1843)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Edmund Jennings Lee was a much younger brother of Light Horse Harry Lee, and therefore an uncle of General Robert E. Lee. He married his second cousin, Sarah Lee, the daughter of Richard

Henry Lee (No. 199), about 1796. He was a prominent Episcopal layman.

The subject of this miniature is the owner's great-great-grandfather.

Lent by Mrs. David Milton French

101. JOHN FRANCIS MERCER (1759-1821)

BY ROBERT FIELD (c. 1769-1819)

John Francis Mercer's father, of English descent, came to Virginia from Ireland. The son was an aide of General Charles Lee in the Continental Army, and later, as a militia officer, commanded a corps at the Siege of Yorktown. He was in the Continental Congress (1783-84) from Virginia. He moved to Maryland, and was appointed a Deputy from that State to the Convention of 1787. He left after serving for some twelve days in August, because of his opposition to the trend of the Convention. This opposition he continued when he was a member of the Maryland Ratification Convention. He was later a Republican Congressman and Governor of Maryland.

Miniature

Lent by Mr. William R. Mercer

102. EMILIA GWINNETT (1741-1807)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Emilia Gwinnett was the sister of Button Gwinnett, Signer from Georgia of the Declaration of Independence, of whom there is no portrait. She was the youngest of seven children of Reverend Samuel Gwinnett, vicar of the Church of England at Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire, where she was born. She was the last survivor of the family and came into possession of "Penllyn Castle" in Gla-

morganshire, Wales. Because the original family died out this castle and other estates passed to a cousin of the Hayton family, who in 1840 assumed the name and arms of the Gwinnett family.

The owner of this silhouette purchased it from a family in England who had inherited some of Miss Emilia Gwinnett's property.

Lent by Mr. Charles Francis Jenkins

103. CARTER BRAXTON (1736-1797)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Carter Braxton began his political career in the colonial House of Burgesses of Virginia. He was in the Continental Congress in 1776, and a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. His later service in the Assembly of Virginia was continuous for many years.

The owner of this miniature is a great-great-granddaughter of Carter Braxton.

Lent by Miss Annie M. Braxton

104. SILVER URN

This urn belonged to Samuel Chase (No. 16), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland. The owner of this urn is a direct descendant of Chase.

Lent by Mrs. Herbert Seymour Howard

105. CUP AND SAUCER

This cup and saucer belonged to a set presented to George Washington (No. 209) by the Comte de Custine in 1782. The china was made on the Count's estate near Paris.

*Lent by Miss Christina L. Macomb
and Miss Nannie R. Macomb*

106. SILVER SALT CELLARS

This pair of silver salt cellars was used and owned by Samuel Chase (No. 16), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The owner is directly descended from Samuel Chase.

Lent by Mrs. Herbert Seymour Howard

107. SILVER DRINKING CUP

Thomas Jefferson (No. 176) was presented with this silver drinking cup by his intimate friend, George Wythe (No. 224). This silverware is of a rare Italian make by L'Tellier.

*Lent by Mrs. Harry R. Burke and
Miss Ellen Coolidge Burke*

108. SILVER URN

The silver urn belonged to John Langdon, Signer of the Constitution, and his wife, Elizabeth Sherburne.

Lent by Mrs. John G. M. Stone

109. MRS. JOHN BLAIR (?-1792)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

The maiden name of the wife of John Blair (No. 110), the Signer of the Constitution, was Jean Balfour.

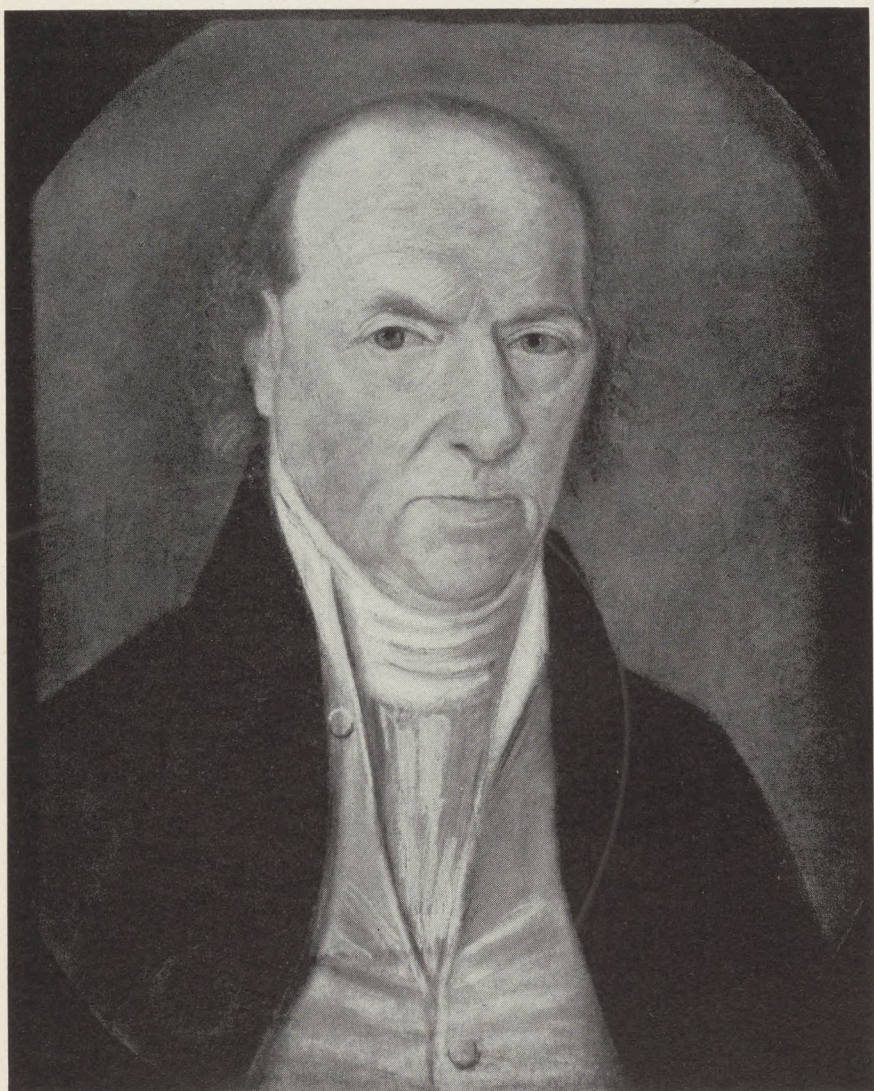
The tradition in the family is merely that "Alexander" painted the portrait. However, it is similar to the work of Cosmo John Alexander (1724-1773), who was the first teacher in painting of Gilbert Stuart, and therefore it is probable that Cosmo Alexander painted this picture. It has never been exhibited before. In the lower left corner there is



109

MRS. JOHN BLAIR

75



110
JOHN BLAIR

the date 1776 and an illegible inscription or signature. The owner of the portrait is a great-great-grandson of the subject.

35½" x 27½"

Lent by Mr. H. K. D. Peachy

110. JOHN BLAIR (1732-1800)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

The subject of this portrait was a grand-nephew of James Blair, the founder and first president of William and Mary College and Commissary of the Bishop of London in Virginia. His father was twice acting Governor of Virginia. John Blair began his public career as representative of William and Mary College in the Virginia House of Burgesses, and as a participator in the establishment of his State Government. He was a lawyer, a Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals, a Deputy to the Convention of 1787, and a Signer of the Constitution. In 1789 George Washington appointed him as one of the first Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position he filled with great distinction until he resigned in 1796.

This pastel is somewhat similar to the work of the artist William Williams (1759-1823).

During the George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition in 1932, there was exhibited a modern portrait of John Blair painted by Leopold Seyffert (1887—), made up principally from early descriptive records. It was known then that there was an original, but it had been lost sight of. After an intensive search it has recently been found, and is now exhibited.

17½" x 13½"

Lent by the Dr. Blair Spencer Estate

111. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHRISTIAN GÜLAGER (1762-1827)

The following is from "Life Portraits of George Washington" by John Hill Morgan and Mantle Fielding:

"Upon the occasion of George Washington's visit to Boston in October, 1789, during his tour of New England, a deputation waited upon him requesting that he permit his portrait to be painted for Faneuil Hall, concerning which his Diary for 1789 reads as follows:

"Tuesday—27 . . . At 11 went to an Oratorio . . . When the Committee from the Town presented their Address it was accompanied with a request (in behalf, they said, of the ladies,) that I would set to have my Picture taken for the Hall, that others might be copied from it for the use of their respective families. As all the next day was assigned to various purposes, and I was engaged to leave town on Thursday early, I informed them of the impracticability of my doing this, but that I would have it drawn when I returned to New York, if there was a good Painter there—or by Mr. Trumbull when he should arrive, and would send it to them.'

"It is possible that Gülager had been engaged by this Committee for this purpose as, in any event, Dr. Jeremy Belknap so placed the artist in a pew behind the pulpit in Kings Chapel, Boston, that he was enabled to sketch Washington while attending the 'Oratorio.' Dr. Belknap damned the sketch with faint praise by leaving us his opinion that it was 'not a bad one' and evidently Gülager was not satisfied, as he followed Washington to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and there obtained a sitting November 3, 1789. Washington's Diary reads:

"Tuesday, 3d. Sat 2 hours in the forenoon for Mr. ——— Painter of Boston at the request of Mr. Breck of that place.'

"The portrait evidently did not satisfy the Com-

mittee and 'Some Boston Gentlemen, who thought the Painter should be rewarded, made a raffle to raise a sum sufficient to purchase the picture. It fell to Daniel Sargent, Jr., who presented it to Dr. Belknap.' The Portrait was presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1923. Gülager made at least one replica."

29" x 24"

Lent by The Massachusetts Historical Society

112. THOMAS LYNCH, JR. (1749-1779)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Thomas Lynch, like his father of the same name, was a firm supporter of the cause of the colonies against the British oppression. Though instructed at Eton, Cambridge, and the Middle Temple at London, he preferred to be a planter rather than a lawyer. He also followed his father into politics and after a service in the South Carolina Legislature succeeded his father in 1776 as delegate to the Continental Congress, voting for independence and signing the Declaration. Poor health forced him to resign soon after. He was lost at sea.

This portrait appeared in the catalogue of an English dealer in October, 1926, along with a book autographed by Lynch and it was stated that the items were bought some twenty years before at a sale in a mansion at a Kentish watering place and had been since their purchase in the hands of a small dealer, who knew nothing about them. The face in this portrait resembles an engraving by Longacre which was used as the frontispiece to the sketch of Lynch in Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers." This engraving was made from a "painting on porcelain in the possession of Miss Esther Lynch," and sister of the Signer. (See "An Account of a New Portrait of Thomas Lynch, Jr.," by Charles F. Jenkins, South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, January, 1927.) The portrait also somewhat re-

sembles the portrait of Lynch in the "Declaration of Independence" by John Trumbull now in the Yale School of the Fine Arts. As Trumbull did not begin the composition of his historical canvas until 1784-85, six years after Lynch's death, Lynch's likeness therefore must be one of the nine in that painting which Trumbull says were not from life, but copied from portraits by others.

The above details have been so fully set forth because of the unusual history of the painting.

17¼" x 12½"

Lent by Mr. Charles Francis Jenkins

113. MARGARET MARIA LIVINGSTON
(1783-1818)

BY EDWARD GREENE MALBONE (1777-1807)

This daughter of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston (No. 218) and Mary Stevens married a third cousin, Robert L. Livingston (1775-1843) in 1799, who was one of the Chancellor's private secretaries during the French Mission. The other private secretary was Edward P. Livingston, also the Chancellor's son-in-law, and a grandson of Philip Livingston (No. 9), Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a brother of Christina Livingston (No. 167), and a third cousin of his wife, the Chancellor's daughter Elizabeth. He was also second cousin of his brother-in-law, the above Robert L. Livingston.

Kotzebue, the German dramatic poet, saw Margaret Maria in Paris with her father and he speaks of her in his memoirs as "the youngest sister of Venus."

12¾" x 9½"

*Lent by The A. W. Mellon Educational
and Charitable Trust*

114. WILLIAM FLOYD (1734-1821)

BY RALPH EARL (1751-1801)

William Floyd is chiefly remembered as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from the State of New York. He was prevented from voting for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, however, because of a lack of State instructions. He had a long and useful service in the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1777, and in 1779-83, where he was a committee worker rather than active in the sessions. His later service in the State Senate and in the First House of Representatives was of the same character. The house in the picture is his birthplace at Mastic, Long Island, built by his father about 1720.

47" x 35½"

Lent by Mrs. John T. Nichols

115. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)

BY LOUIS CARROGIS DE CARMONTELLE
(1717-1806)

Several of the Franklin portraits, including this one, which was brought to this country in 1927 from a French collection, were painted during the years of his great service as Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary in France, a service as necessary in the cabinet to the success of the Revolution as was Washington's in the field. The shrewd common sense of his diplomacy and his great popularity in France brought about the alliance, as well as the financial and military aid, without which the Revolution would have failed. Carmontelle also drew portraits of Lawrence, Sterne, Voltaire, David Garrick, and Mozart.

12" x 7½"

Lent by The Hon. Herbert Hoover

116. THOMAS RUSSELL GERRY (1794-1845)

BY NATHANIEL JOCELYN (1796-1881)

Thomas Russell Gerry was the son of Elbridge Gerry (No. 173), Signer of the Declaration of Independence and Deputy to the Convention of 1787 from Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard in 1814, entered the Navy immediately after, and resigned as Lieutenant in 1833. Later his family was prominent in New York social life.

On the reverse side of this picture is the following, "Duplicate. Thomas Gerry. Jocelyn 1846." This portrait and the one of James Gerry (No. 117), his brother, were originally owned by Emily Louisa Gerry, the youngest daughter of Elbridge Gerry, and were next acquired by Major General Edward Davis Townsend, her nephew. The present owner is a grandson of Major General Edward Davis Townsend, and he states that he has no record of this portrait having been previously exhibited.

Lent by Mr. Thomas Gerry Townsend

117. JAMES GERRY (c. 1796-1854)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

James Gerry, the son of Elbridge Gerry (No. 173), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, entered the Navy in 1815, as had his brother Thomas (No. 116) the year before. He was lost at sea while in command of the sloop-of-war "Albany."

The owner states that he has no record of this portrait having been previously exhibited.

27" x 22½"

Lent by Mr. Thomas Gerry Townsend

118. MRS. CHARLES THOMSON (1728-1807)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Hannah Harrison the second wife of Charles Thomson (No. 120), Secretary of the Continental Congress throughout its existence, married him in 1774 just before he began his service as Secretary. She was an heiress with an estate, "Harriton," near Philadelphia, to which they retired after 1789. She was a cousin of Mrs. John Dickinson (No. 25).
29" x 24½"

Lent by Mrs. Paul W. Bartlett

119. MARY HOPKINSON MORGAN (1742-1785)

BY BENJAMIN WEST (1738-1820)

The tradition of the family from which the Smithsonian Institution acquired this picture is that West copied it from a miniature which is now lost.

Mrs. Morgan was the daughter of Thomas Hopkinson (No. 122) and sister of Francis Hopkinson (No. 169), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. She married Dr. John Morgan (1735-1789) in 1765. He was Director General of Hospitals during the American Revolution, and a founder of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

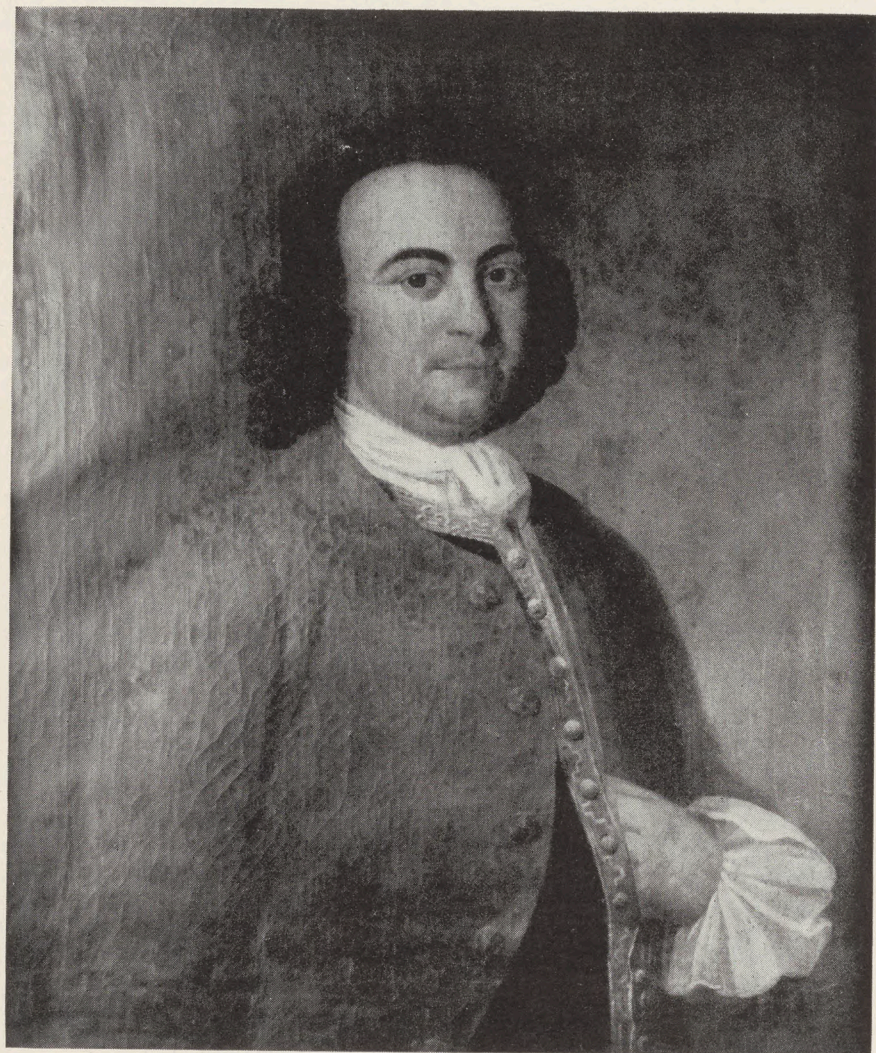
51" x 37½"

Lent by The National Collection of Fine Arts

120. CHARLES THOMSON (1729-1824)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Throughout its fourteen years of rule, beginning on September 5, 1774, the Continental Congress had only one secretary, which position Charles Thomson



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GEORGE MASON

held. He passed into the custody of President Washington the records of the old government, including the original Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution, the three documents of our national history which justify the title "Signer" to those who placed their signatures on them. This position brought Thomson into close contact with all the leaders of the period, and in the constant shifting of representation in the Congress he became far more important than ordinarily would have been the case. In appreciation of his unique services, the First United States Congress made him its messenger to notify Washington of his election as President.

29¼" x 25"

Lent by Mrs. Paul W. Bartlett

121. GEORGE MASON (1725-1792)

BY D. W. BOUDET

EARLY COPY MADE FROM THE ORIGINAL PORTRAIT
BY JOHN HESSELIUS (1728-1778)

No other statesman of the Revolutionary period held so few official positions. Trained in public law, he never practised, but devoted himself to his plantation and to political science. He held various local offices, including that of a Justice in the Fairfax County Court of Virginia as a colleague of George Washington, with whom he had various other connections. Except for a single term as Burgess in 1759, it was not until 1775 that he participated officially in colonial affairs; but as a private individual he played an influential part in the antebellum discussion. He was a leader in the Virginia Provincial Conventions of 1775 and 1776, and was the author of the State's Bill of Rights and much of her first constitution. The former was copied by other States and was a source for the Declaration

of Independence and the First Ten Amendments of the National Constitution. He attended the Mt. Vernon Conference in 1785 that was one of the origins of the Convention of 1787, at which he was an active Deputy. He refused to sign the Constitution because he feared it would lead to tyranny and because of its proslavery elements; and opposed it in the Virginia Ratification Convention.

This portrait and the companion one of Mrs. George Mason (No. 123) is in oil on bedticking. They were originally owned by General John Mason (No. 34), the son of the subjects, then by Mrs. Maria Mason Cooper (deceased 1890), then by Mrs. Virginia Cooper Dawson (No. 124), from whom the present owner acquired them. These portraits have not previously been exhibited.

The following is a copy of a memorandum by General John Mason of "Clermont," Virginia, of the history of the portraits of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Mason:

"George Mason Age 25

"Mrs. George Mason Age 16

"The above descriptions were my doing, taken by me from the back of the canvas's on which were painted as it appears, by J. Hessilius, in the year 1750, of the original portraits of the late Col. George Mason of Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, Virginia; he was a distinguished statesman and patriot, and Ann Mason, his wife (then recently married) which originals now in my possession in the month of May, 1840, are so defaced and mutilated by time and damp rooms, as that the features can no longer be traced with accuracy—but from which were taken, in the year 1811, under my supervision—when they (originals) were yet perfect, or nearly so, three several sets of copies, by Monsieur D. W. Boudet—a French artist of celebrity and which were justly deemed, not only very good paintings, but close and accurate copies, as well in the lineaments and features of the faces, as in the size and attitudes

of the persons—and in the drapery—in which last were exactly, in contour and in fashion preserved the depicted dresses shewn on the originals.

“One each of these setts of copies was so taken for three of the then surviving children, beautiful Mrs. Sarah McCarthy of Cedar Grove, Fairfax County, Virginia, and Thomson Mason of Hollin Hall same stated County, Virginia, and John Mason, originally of Analostan Island and George Town in the District of Columbia, now of Clermont, Fairfax County, Virginia (the writer of this memorandum, and God so willing) the only direct issue of these revered parents, now left in life, of nine brothers and sisters, all of whom came to mature age, married and left families of children.

“Clermont, 10 May, 1840,

“(signed) J. MASON.”

28¾" x 24"

Lent by Mr. S. Cooper Dawson

122. THOMAS HOPKINSON (1709-1751)

BY ROBERT FEKE (1705-1750)

Thomas Hopkinson was of English birth and he came to Philadelphia about 1731. There he rose rapidly as a lawyer and judge, and was prominent in matters of electrical experiments, social advancement, and education. His son, Francis (No. 169), was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a poet and musician; and his grandson, Joseph, was the author of "Hail, Columbia!"

48½" x 39"

Lent by The National Collection of Fine Arts

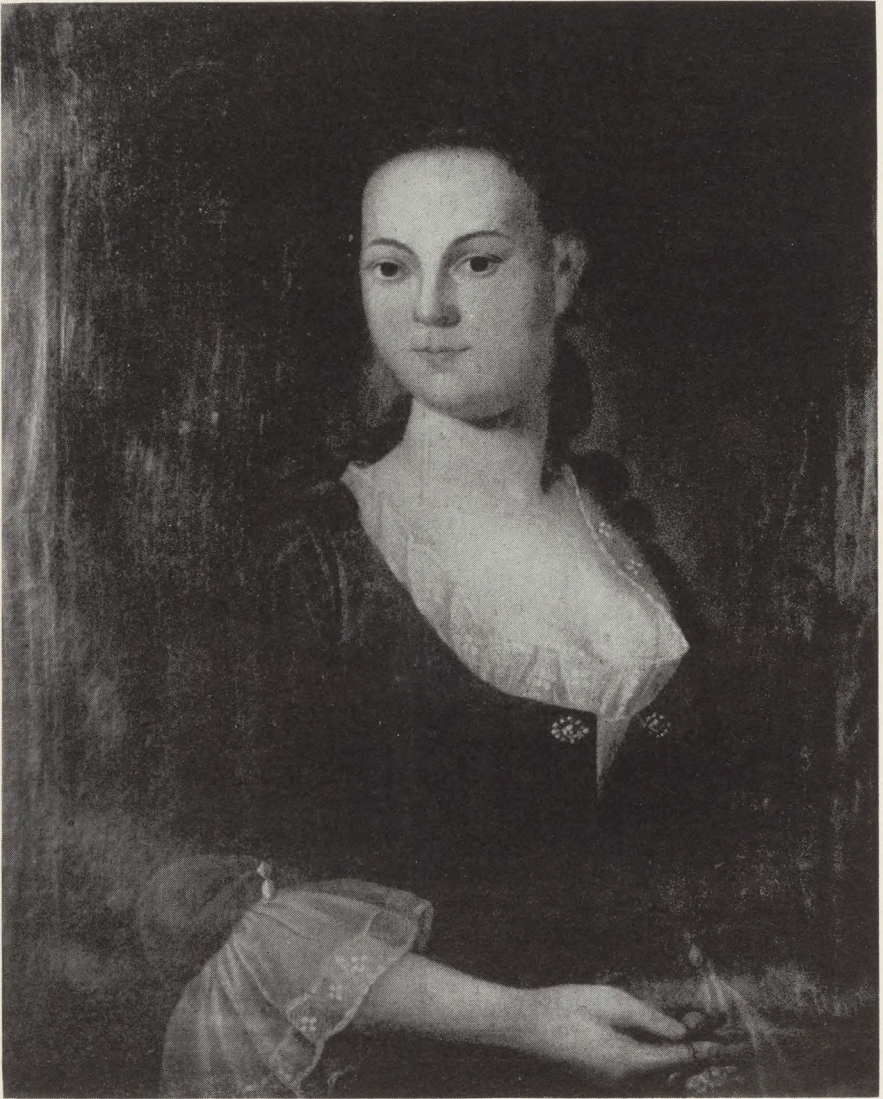
123. MRS. GEORGE MASON (1734-1773)

BY D. W. BOUDET

EARLY COPY MADE FROM THE ORIGINAL PORTRAIT

BY JOHN HESSELIUS (1728-1778)

Anne Eilbeck, the daughter of William Eilbeck, a planter and merchant in Charles County, Mary-



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MRS. GEORGE MASON

land, married George Mason (No. 121) in 1750. She had nine children.

This portrait is of her at the age of sixteen when she married. (Note—See catalogue note on companion portrait of Mr. George Mason (No. 121) for an account of the history of this picture.)

28¾" x 24"

Lent by Mr. S. Cooper Dawson

124. MRS. NICHOLAS DAWSON (1839-1913)

BY GEORGE P. A. HEALY (1813-1894)

Virginia Cooper was the daughter of General Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General of the Confederate Army, and Sarah Maria Mason, granddaughter of General John Mason (No. 34), and great-granddaughter of George Mason (No. 121), a Deputy to the Convention of 1787 from Virginia.

26¼" x 21½"

Lent by Mr. Philip Dawson

125. JOHN MARSHALL (1755-1835)

BY JAMES REID LAMB DIN (1807-1889)

John Marshall's fame rests upon his unparalleled service as Chief Justice of the United States and main founder of the American school of constitutional law in accordance with the principles which he shared with his friends, George Washington (No. 209) and Alexander Hamilton (No. 6). A young officer of brief service in the Revolution, he had become a rising lawyer in Richmond when called to his first eminent public service as a lieutenant of Madison in the Virginia Ratification Convention. Later he became the Federalist leader in Virginia, served in the XYZ Mission, and was in Congress when John Adams made him Secretary of State in 1800. One of John Adams' last important acts was

to appoint Marshall as Chief Justice, which position he held for thirty-four years.

The following is an extract from the Journal of Lambdin who painted this portrait of Marshall: "Early in January 1832 I again visited Washington to paint a portrait of Chief Justice Marshall. . . . He was boarding with the other members of the Supreme Bench at Tench Ringolds, near the White House. The venerable Chief received me with great kindness and courtesy, and cheerfully complied with the request that he should sit to me, but, said that engaged as he was during the time of court, the only time that he could give me would be before breakfast. 'If,' he said, 'you can be here by 7 o'clock in the morning I will sit to you 'till 8.' This arrangement was agreed upon. I was punctual and from time to time had as many sittings as I desired. The portrait was deemed entirely satisfactory to him and his friends."

34¾" x 27¾"

*Lent by The A. W. Mellon Educational
and Charitable Trust*

126. MRS. HECTOR SCOTT (1782?-1856)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Daughter of Luther Martin, who married in May, 1799, a New York merchant of Scotch descent, who was a member of the St. Andrews Society. About 1836 the family moved to Detroit, Michigan, where Mrs. Scott established a very successful and fashionable school, which was continued after her death by her daughters. Mrs. Scott had five daughters who died without issue. She was a tall stately person and constantly wore the white turban depicted in her portrait.

Faintly visible on the front of the pastel can be seen part of the artist's signature John Vangen—

1838. This portrait was presented by Mrs. Scott's daughter, Isabella Graham Scott, who died in 1864.
Pastel

Lent by The Protestant Children's Home of Detroit

127. MARY RANDOLPH KEITH MARSHALL
(1737-1809)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This portrait, which has never before been exhibited, belonged to Mrs. Marshall's youngest son, Dr. Lewis Marshall, who hung it in his home in Kentucky. Later the granddaughter of Dr. Lewis Marshall removed the painting from the frame and kept it several years rolled up while she was living with relatives in Baltimore and Wisconsin. At the time of her marriage in 1871 she had it restored. At her death in 1925 her son and present owner of the portrait acquired it.

Through this lady, his mother, Chief Justice John Marshall (No. 125) traced his descent to William Randolph, a great-great-grandfather, who was also the great-grandfather of Thomas Jefferson, and the progenitor of other famous Virginians, including Light Horse Harry Lee and his son, Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Marshall's father was a Scot and a clergyman in the colonial Church of England; and his daughter inherited both his piety and intelligence. She was a mother of fifteen children, all of whom reached maturity. Of these, Chief Justice Marshall was the oldest.

The owner of this portrait is a great-great-grandson of Mrs. Marshall.

26" x 21"

Lent by Mr. William Marshall Bullitt

128. JAMES MADISON (1751-1836)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait was one of a set of portraits of the first five Presidents painted by Stuart for John Doggett, a well known picture dealer of Boston. In

1846 a bill introduced in Congress to buy the set for the Executive Mansion, at a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars apiece, was defeated and the portraits were kept in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., until the fire in 1851 destroyed them with the exception of the Madison and Monroe portraits.

Political life was more a profession to Madison than to any of his contemporaries; it was his study as well as his career. From 1776 to 1780 he was a Virginia legislator, then for three years he was in the Continental Congress. He returned to the Virginia House and later again to Congress. He was constant in his urging of a more powerful national government, and he was a leader in the movement for the Constitutional Convention. Because he was the main author of the "Virginia Plan" which became the basis of the new Constitution, and because of his eminence in the Convention, he is known as the "Father of the Constitution." The notes of debates which he took are the chief source of our knowledge of the working of the Convention. He and Hamilton (No. 6) were outstanding leaders in the ratification contest, not only as authors with Jay of the "Federalist," but also as defenders of the document in their State Ratification Conventions. He was the Federalist floor leader of the First Congress, but sided with Jefferson (No. 176) in opposition to Washington's administration and the Hamiltonian principles which dominated it. He was Secretary of State under Jefferson, whom he succeeded as President, 1809-1817. After his two terms as President he returned to Virginia and lived in retirement until his death in 1836, being the last survivor of the 1787 Convention.

38½" x 30½"

Lent by Mr. Herbert L. Pratt

129. ANNA MARTHA SCOTT (1815?-1858)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Daughter of Hector and Juliet (Martin) Scott and granddaughter of Luther Martin. She was born in New York and went with her parents to Detroit where she died at the age of 43 years.

This pastel was retouched by Louis T. Ives. The signature is the same as on the portrait of Mrs. Scott (No. 126), and was also donated by Isabella Graham Scott.

Pastel

Lent by the Protestant Children's Home of Detroit

130. JARED INGERSOLL (1749-1822)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Jared Ingersoll was abroad during part of the Revolution, and upon his return to Philadelphia he became prominent as a lawyer and an active advocate of a strong central government. Pennsylvania selected him as a Deputy to the Convention of 1787. He signed the Constitution but took no part in the debates. For many years he was Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and in the campaign of 1812 he was the Federalist candidate for Vice-President.

The owner of this portrait is the widow of Charles E. Ingersoll, who was the great-grandson of Jared Ingersoll.

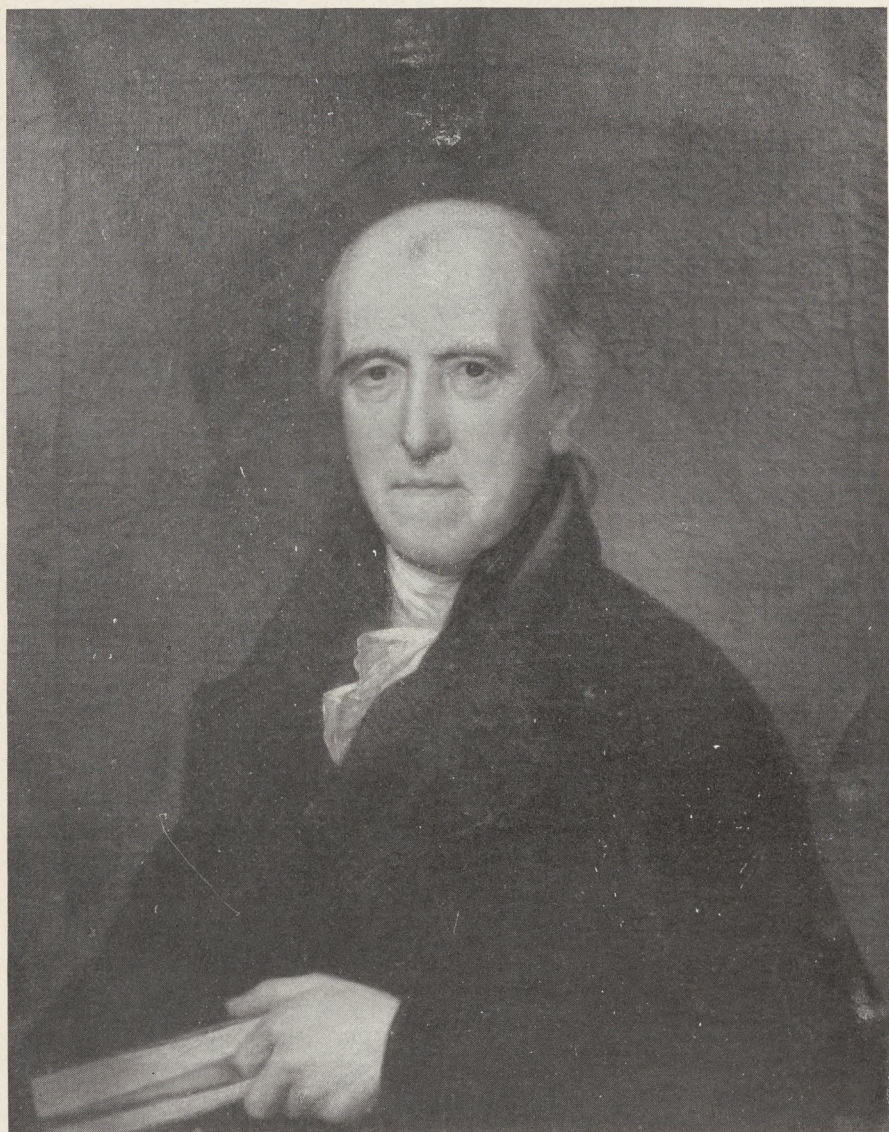
27½" x 22½"

Lent by Mrs. Charles Edward Ingersoll

131. JOHN MARSHALL (1755-1835)

BY JOHN B. MARTIN (1797-1857)

John B. Martin was self-taught, and was primarily an engraver. He worked in Richmond, Virginia, and painted four portraits of the Chief Justice. The



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JARED INGERSOLL

purchase of this one was authorized by Congress in 1890, \$1,000 being appropriated for it.

29½" x 24¼"

Lent by The Supreme Court of The United States

132. MARY STOCKTON HUNTER (1761-1846)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Richard Stockton, the father of Mrs. Hunter, was a New Jersey delegate to the Continental Congress who arrived just in time to vote on independence. She married Reverend Andrew Hunter (1752-1823), and was in Washington at the time it was burned by the British. He was a chaplain in the American Revolution, a member of the Cincinnati, and a chaplain in the Navy. Their son, David, was a Civil War general.

The owner of this portrait is a great-granddaughter of Mary Stockton Hunter.

28" x 24"

Lent by Mrs. L. Wardlaw Miles

133. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)

BY JOSEPH WRIGHT (1756-1793)

This painting, like the pastel by Carmontelle (No. 115), belongs to the French period of Benjamin Franklin's career. Joseph Wright went to Paris in 1782 and there painted the likeness from life. This painting is a replica done in the same year as the original. It resembles the portrait of Franklin by the French artist Duplessis.

30" x 24"

Lent by The Corcoran Gallery of Art

134. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)

NEEDLEWORK PICTURE BY MRS. CROSBY K. HAINES

This was worked in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1850-1851, and was willed in 1904 by Mr. Haines, a native of Concord, New Hampshire, to the present owner.

Lent by The New Hampshire Historical Society

135. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)

BY ROBERT FEKE (1705-1750)

This portrait was bequeathed to Harvard College by a descendant of John Franklin's (Benjamin Franklin's older brother) second wife and is known as the Sumner portrait. Franklin was about forty-two years of age when this first of his known portraits was painted. He was already a chief citizen of Pennsylvania; and known throughout the Colonies, especially for his *Poor Richard's Almanack*. He had not as yet acquired the foreign reputation that made him later the first American to make a real impression on Europe. He was about to retire from business, had become a leader for social betterment, and was already interested in electrical and other physical phenomena. Political prominence came later.

For the attribution of this portrait to Robert Feke, the colonial New York artist, see article by the late Lawrence Park, "A Portrait of Franklin by Robert Feke," published in "Art in America," December, 1923.

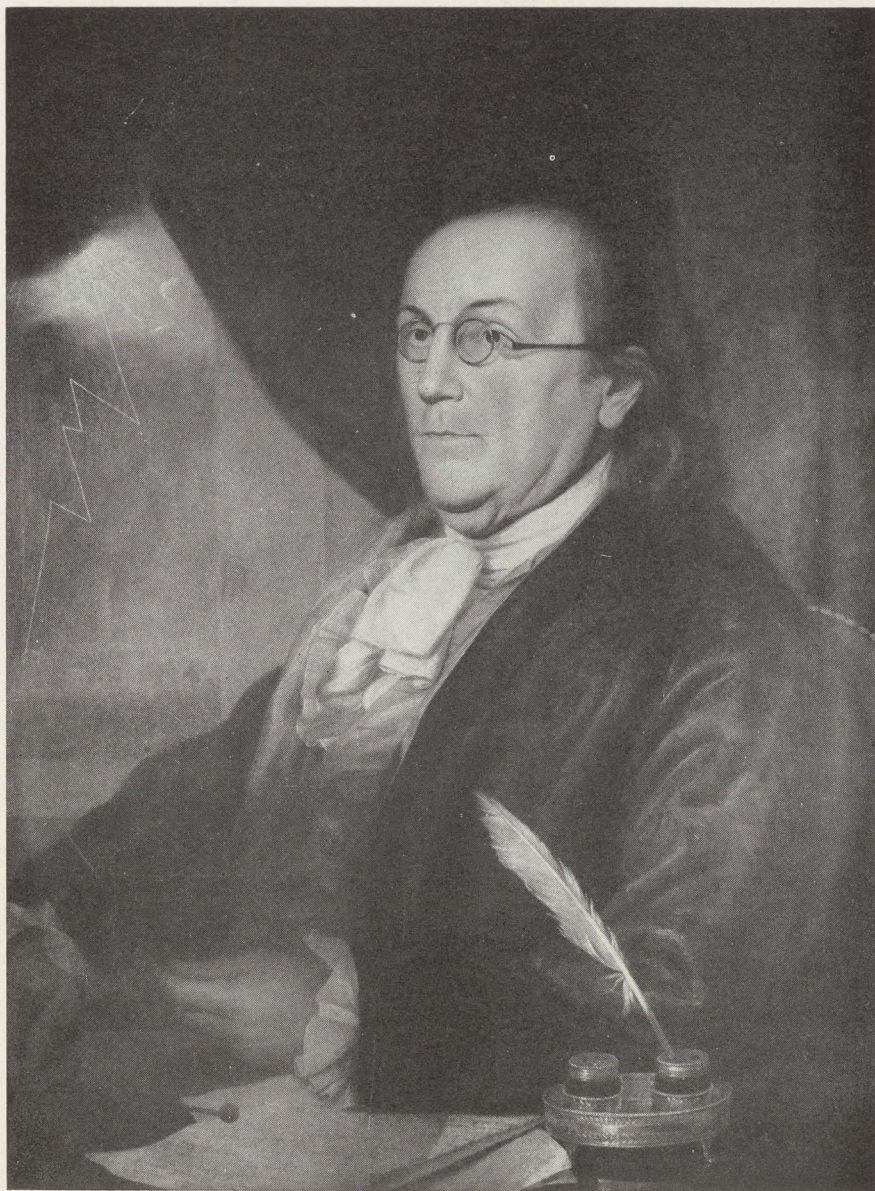
49½" x 39¼"

Lent by Harvard University

136. MRS. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1705-1774)

BY MATTHEW PRATT (1734-1805)

Deborah Read became the wife of Benjamin Franklin (No. 137) by common-law marriage in 1730. Distinctly a homebody, she did not accompany



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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

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her famous husband on either of his long agencies in England, and died when he had been absent ten years on the second one.

29" x 24"

Lent by Miss Helen H. Dodge

137. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Except for Benjamin Franklin, scarcely any of the statesmen of the formative period became prominent before the pre-Revolutionary struggle; even Washington's reputation before that had been essentially a military one. Franklin was the connecting link here, just as Rufus King (No. 26) was between the first and second generations of national leaders. Printer, famous throughout the colonies for his Poor Richard's Almanack, leader of the popular party in Pennsylvania politics, philanthropist, scientist, and colonial unionist, he was from 1764 to 1775 the agent of Pennsylvania and other colonies at London, and the spokesman there of the American cause. Returning with the outbreak of hostilities, he entered the Continental Congress in 1775 and remained until sent to France as envoy in October, 1776. He was of the committee to frame the Declaration of Independence, and also prominent in the planning of the first Articles of Union. In France he secured the all-essential alliance, and military and financial aid, and negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Returning to America, he crowned his fame by service as President of his State, and as the sage of the Convention of 1787, being one of the six men who signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

This portrait was made in 1787 at the time of the Convention.

35" x 27"

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania



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JAMES MCHENRY

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138. PLASTER STUDY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)

BY PAUL WAYLAND BARTLETT (1865-1925)

This as a plaster sketch of a heroic statue of Benjamin Franklin which was to have been placed in several of the important publishing centers in our country. A modified working model was finished, but the untimely death of the artist put an end to the project.

Lent by Mrs. Paul W. Bartlett

139. JAMES MCHENRY (1753-1816)

BY C. B. F. DE SAINT-MEMIN (1770-1852)

James McHenry was educated as a physician but the best years of his life were devoted to public affairs. After army service on the staffs of Washington and Lafayette, he became a delegate to the Continental Congress, and was a Deputy for Maryland in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Although present only part of the time, he kept valuable notes, approved and signed the Constitution, and upheld it in the ratification contest of his State. Washington made him Secretary of War in 1796, and Adams continued him in the office until 1800.

The owner of this portrait is a great-great-granddaughter of James McHenry.

19½" x 13¾"

Lent by Mrs. James Bruce

140. CONGRESS VOTING INDEPENDENCE

BY ROBERT EDGE PINE (1730-1788), AND
FINISHED BY EDWARD SAVAGE (1761-1817)

Robert Edge Pine in the year 1784 sailed from England with his family for America, and took up his abode in Philadelphia. Pine's object in coming

to this country was to paint a series of historical canvases portraying the principal events of the Revolution, as well as portraits of the eminent men of the new Republic. To accomplish this purpose he was given the use of a room in the State House, Philadelphia, where he exhibited samples of his skill. So far as is known the only canvas begun by Pine to carry out his purpose of "Painting the most illustrious scenes of the late revolution," was "Congress Voting Independence, July 4, 1776." This was unfinished at his death and fell into the hands of Edward Savage and was completed and engraved by him. As Pine occupied a "commodious apartment" in the State House, where the "Declaration" was adopted, this canvas, in the architectural details of the room presents the background of the event probably more accurately than John Trumbull's, who relied on a sketch made by Thomas Jefferson from memory, or possibly a drawing by Sansom made after the room in the State House had been renovated.

The above information is from the "Life Portraits of George Washington and Their Replicas," by John Hill Morgan and Mantle Fielding.

19" x 26¼"

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

141. NATHANIEL GORHAM (1738-1796)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

Nathaniel Gorham was a Massachusetts merchant. One of his commercial interests was a vast land development scheme in western New York. He was active in the local affairs of his home, Charlestown, and in State affairs during the Revolution. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention and General Court. He sat in the Continental Congress in 1782-83 and 1786-87, and was its President in 1786. As a member of the Con-

vention of 1787 he presided over the Committee of the Whole, was active in debate and committee work in support of a strong government, and signed the Constitution, which he advocated in his State's Ratification Convention. He was one of the few members of the Convention of 1787 who did not share in the early government under the Constitution. The late Frank W. Bayley, of Boston, pronounced this to be a genuine James Sharples.

Nathaniel Gorham's granddaughter's niece willed it to Miss Stevens' aunt.

Pastel

Lent by Miss Louisa B. Stevens

142. OLIVER ELLSWORTH (1745-1807)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

This portrait has only recently been brought to the attention of the author of "The Sharples." It would appear from its vitality and ruggedness of expression and handling that it was undoubtedly done from life, and its history indicates that it passed immediately into the possession of the Ellsworth family. Comparison with No. 147 is interesting.

It was bequeathed in 1921 by Miss Alice Wyckoff, of Buffalo, New York, who was a great-granddaughter of Oliver Ellsworth, to the Ellsworth Homestead, Windsor, Connecticut.

9" x 7"

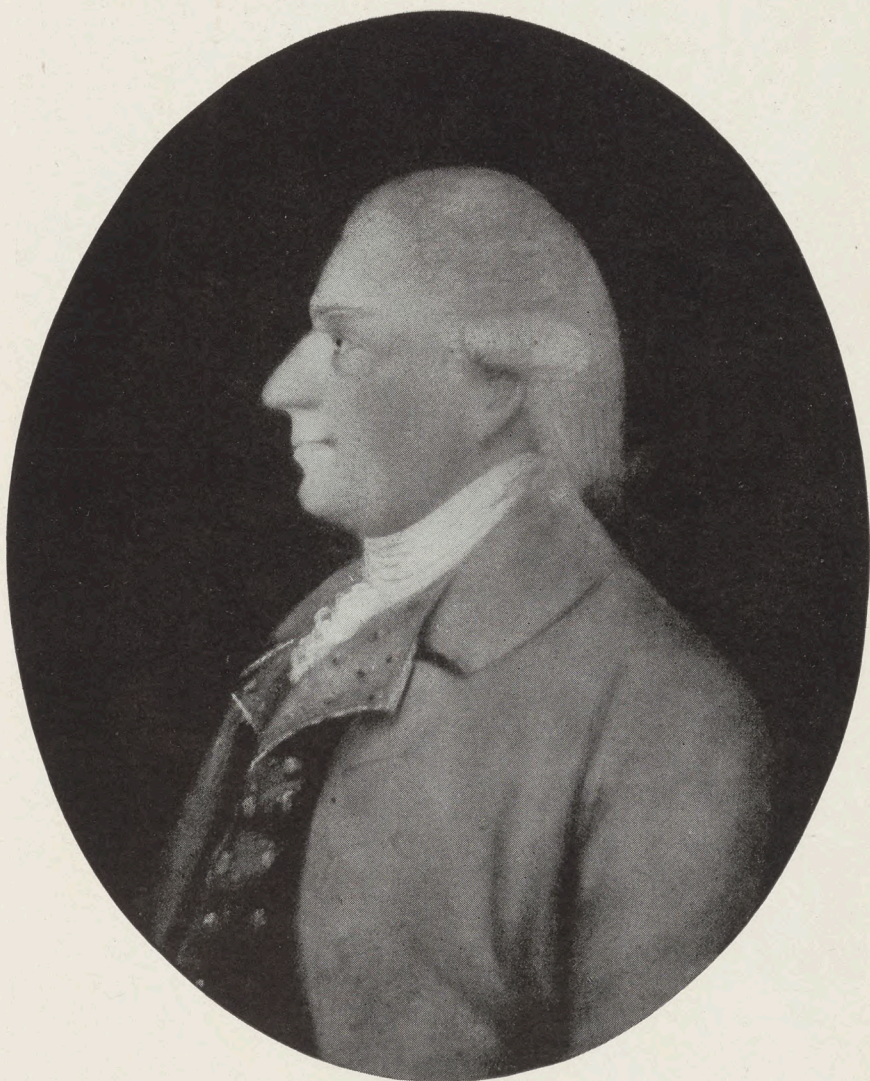
*Lent by The Ellsworth Homestead, Windsor,
Connecticut D.A.R.*

143. WAX PORTRAIT OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

Signed and dated, "G. Rouse Sculp. Gen. George Washington 1797."

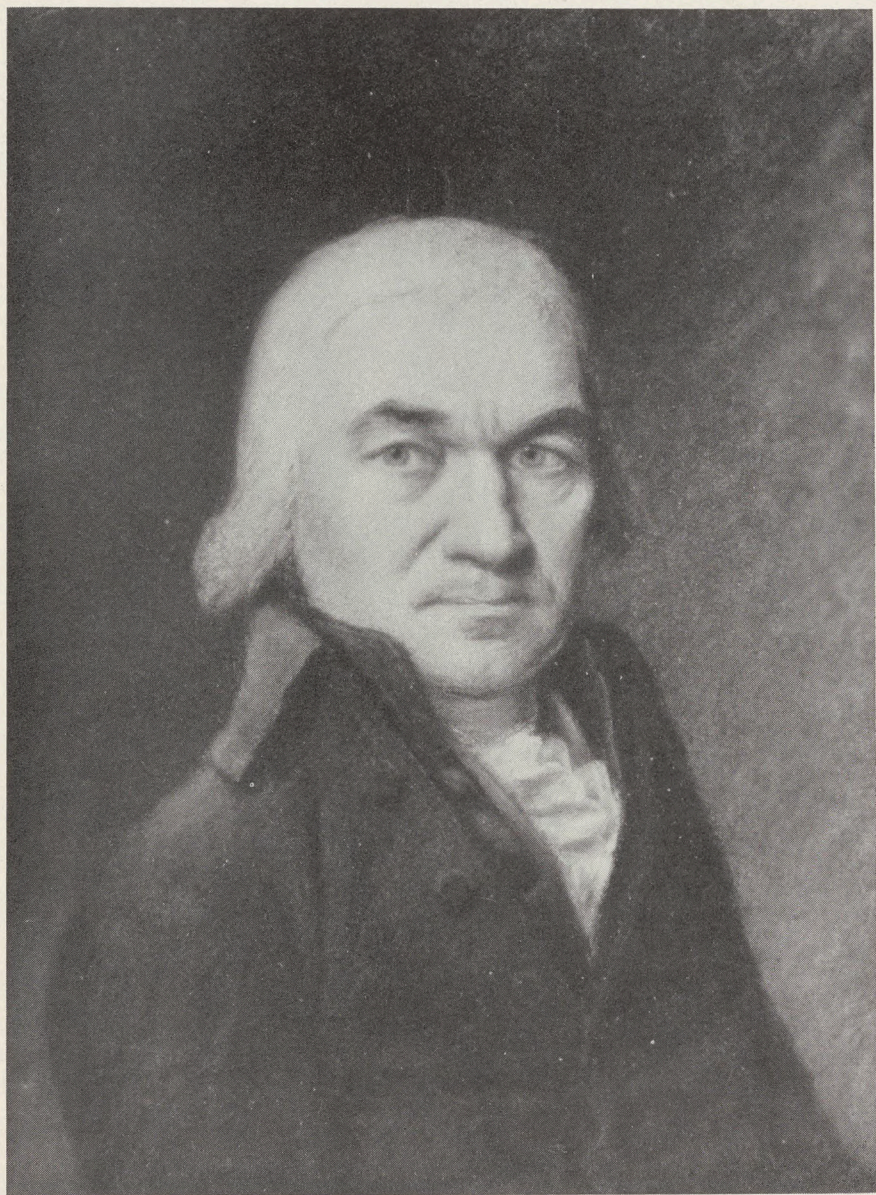
10½" x 8½"

Lent by Mrs. Walter E. Edge



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NATHANIEL GORHAM



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OLIVER ELLSWORTH

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144. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

By JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

The following statement concerning this portrait is from "The Sharples" by Katharine McCook Knox: "It has been stated that this portrait was given to Col. James McHenry (1753-1813) by George Washington, and that McHenry sold or presented it to the 'father of David Hoffman.' The father of David Hoffman was Peter Hoffman of Baltimore, Maryland, so David Hoffman and John Hoffman were brothers. We are unable to find any conclusive proof in the form of wills, letters, etc., which would indicate that this family owned any Sharples crayon of Washington save that one which belonged to John Hoffman and which undisputedly has been in the Hoffman possession for over one hundred years and which is now the property of Mr. Charles McLane.

"Miss Frances Hoffman, a descendant, says, however, that in the early days the Hoffman men had a marked tendency toward acquiring similar 'objets d'art' and therefore in her opinion it is quite possible that David Hoffman (1794-1854), author and prominent lawyer, may have admired the pastel portrait of George Washington belonging to his elder brother John and may have acquired one as nearly like it as possible."

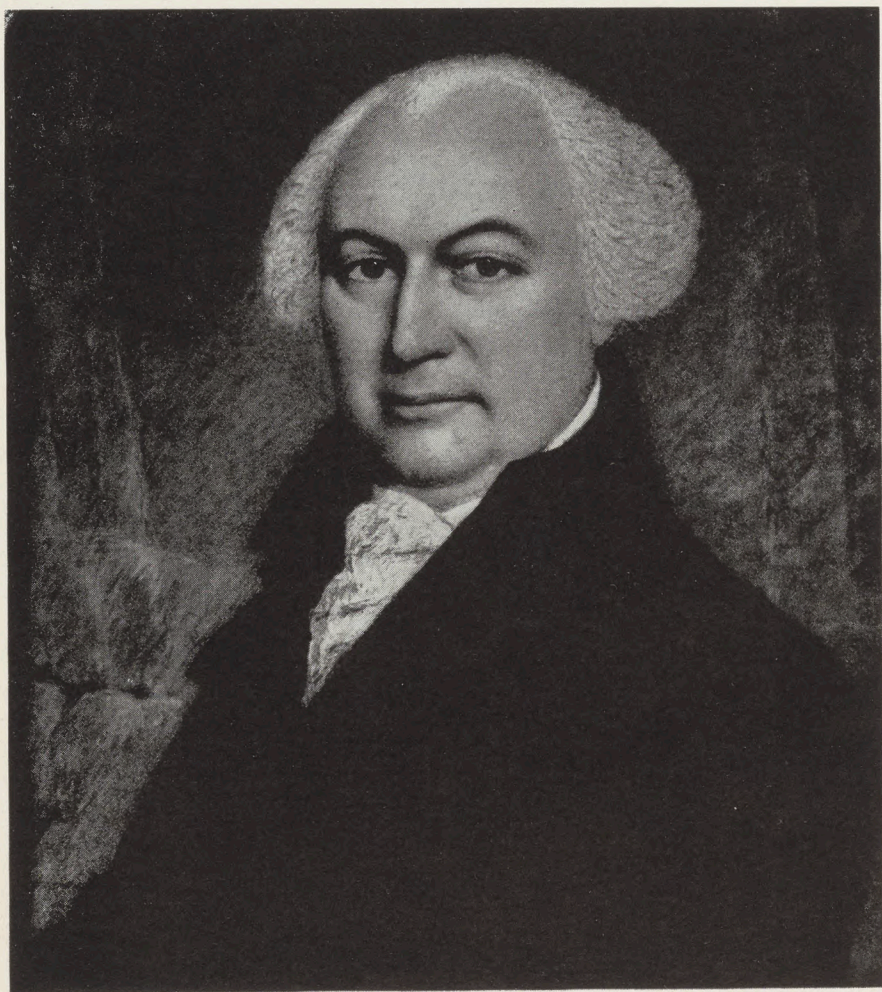
9" x 7"

Lent by Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood

145. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS (1752-1816)

By JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

Gouverneur Morris began his political career in New York as a member of the Provincial Congress, whence he advanced to the Continental Congress, 1778-1779. There he did notable service and signed the Articles of Confederation. He trans-



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GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

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ferred his residence to Pennsylvania and became the Assistant Superintendent of Finance under Robert Morris (No. 152, no relative), and sat for Pennsylvania as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He was active in the debate on the promotion of measures for an efficient government, and his outstanding service is the responsibility for the final wording of the Constitution, which in its conciseness and lucidity is one of the best state papers of history. He was in Europe for many years, partly as Washington's unofficial agent, and partly as Minister to France during the stirring days of the French Revolution. His political career ended with a brief term as United States Senator from New York, 1800-03.

The Diary of Gouverneur Morris states, "Sunday May 20th, 1810. Mr. Evans presents a Mr. James Sharpless this morning, a painter who wishes it seems to take my picture as one of an American Collection he made several years ago. Friday 25th. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpless and their daughter arrive while we are at Breakfast. He commences my Portrait. Saturday 26th. Mr. Sharpless finishes my Portrait."

James Sharples and his wife Ellen made several pastel portraits of Gouverneur Morris. It is almost impossible, however, to determine which one is the original. Only one original Sharples pastel of Mrs. Morris has been located and we regret that we have not been able to borrow it from its home on the other side of the Atlantic. Mrs. Sharples in her Diary writes enthusiastically about her visit to "Morrisania," the Morris estate: "A large elegant house superbly furnished and delightfully situated near the Sound, and the junction of the Haerlaam and East rivers. The attentions of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, their agreeable conversation, the various amusements of viewing prospects, pictures, sculpture, tapestry, plate, china etc., contributed to interest us, and make the time pass very swiftly. At

dinner we had three courses every day on a magnificent service of silver, dessert on the most beautiful French china. Mr. S. finished the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Morris in which he had previously made some progress."

The owner of this portrait is a great-grandson of Gouverneur Morris Wilkins who was a nephew of Gouverneur Morris.

9½" x 7¼"

Lent by Mr. John S. Turnbull

146. WILLIAM PATERSON (1745-1806)

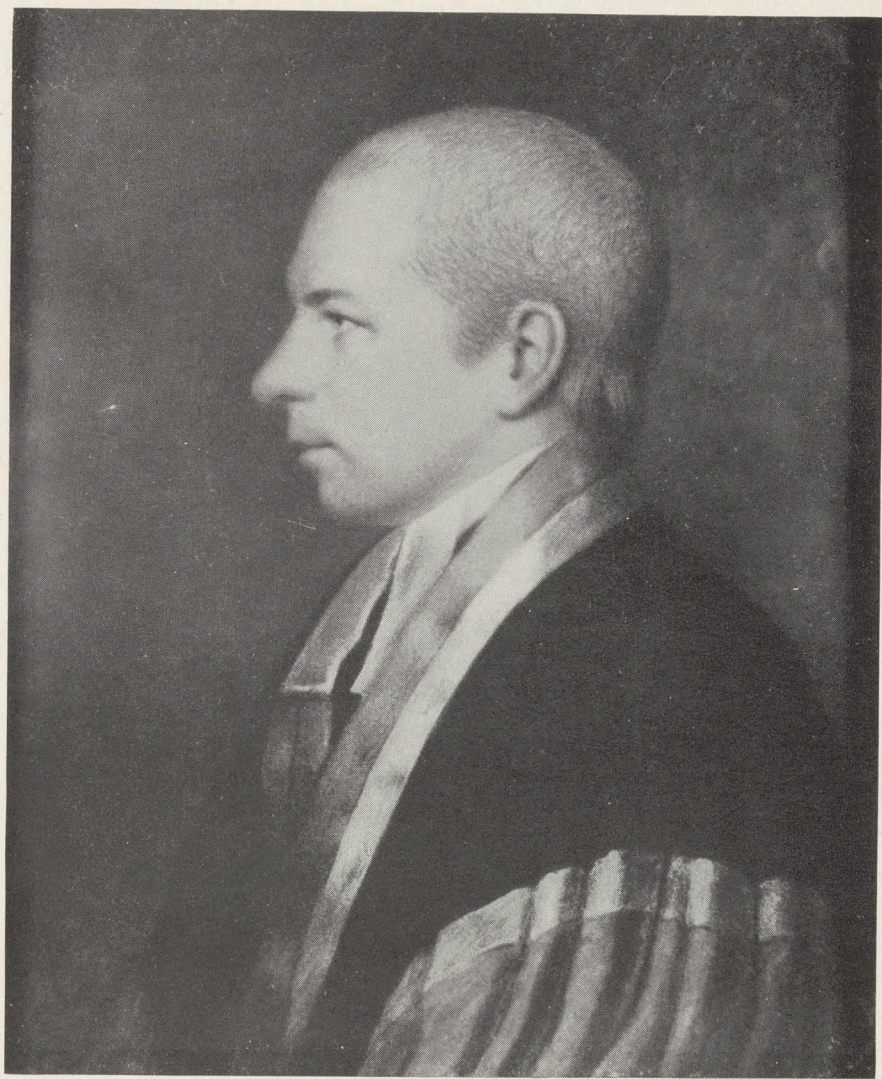
BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

Mr. Boggs, the owner of this portrait, states: "The portrait has come down in the family through the son of Justice William Paterson, namely William Bell Paterson, and from the latter to my mother, Cornelia Bell Paterson, and from her to her son, William Paterson Boggs, who was my brother, and from him to me."

William Paterson was one of the eight Deputies in the Convention of 1787 who were born abroad. He was a Scotch-Irishman, but a mere infant when the family immigrated to America. He studied law under Richard Stockton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He held various offices in New Jersey, including that of Attorney General during most of the Revolution. His outstanding service in the Convention of 1787 was to introduce the "New Jersey Plan" of the small-state delegations. After the compromise between the "New Jersey Plan" and the "Virginia Plan," he left the Convention and returned only to sign the Constitution. He was elected to the United States Senate, from which he resigned to become Governor of his State, New Jersey. In 1793 Washington made him a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Pastel, 9" x 7"

Lent by Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs



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WILLIAM PATERSON

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147. OLIVER ELLSWORTH (1745-1807)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

Oliver Ellsworth began his national career by membership in the Continental Congress, 1777-1783, and he was a Connecticut judge when appointed a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Although prominent in the Convention, he left before the signing, but strongly advocated adoption during the ratification contest in his State. He was United States Senator from 1789 until appointed Chief Justice of the United States in 1796, and was the chief author of the act establishing the National Judiciary. While Chief Justice he went to France on a special mission, and resigned from the Bench before his return in 1801.

This portrait, when carefully compared with No. 142, evidences a smoother and more delicate handling. The probability is that James Sharples executed this replica immediately after completing No. 142. Sharples' well-known custom was to deliver one pastel directly to the sitter, retain a replica for his "traveling collection," and to work the replica up into a fine state of finish. It was purchased in 1874 by Horace Gray, then a member of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, from Tench Tilghman, who had brought a number of Sharples portraits to Boston. The portrait was bequeathed in 1902 to the present owner, a nephew of Horace Gray.

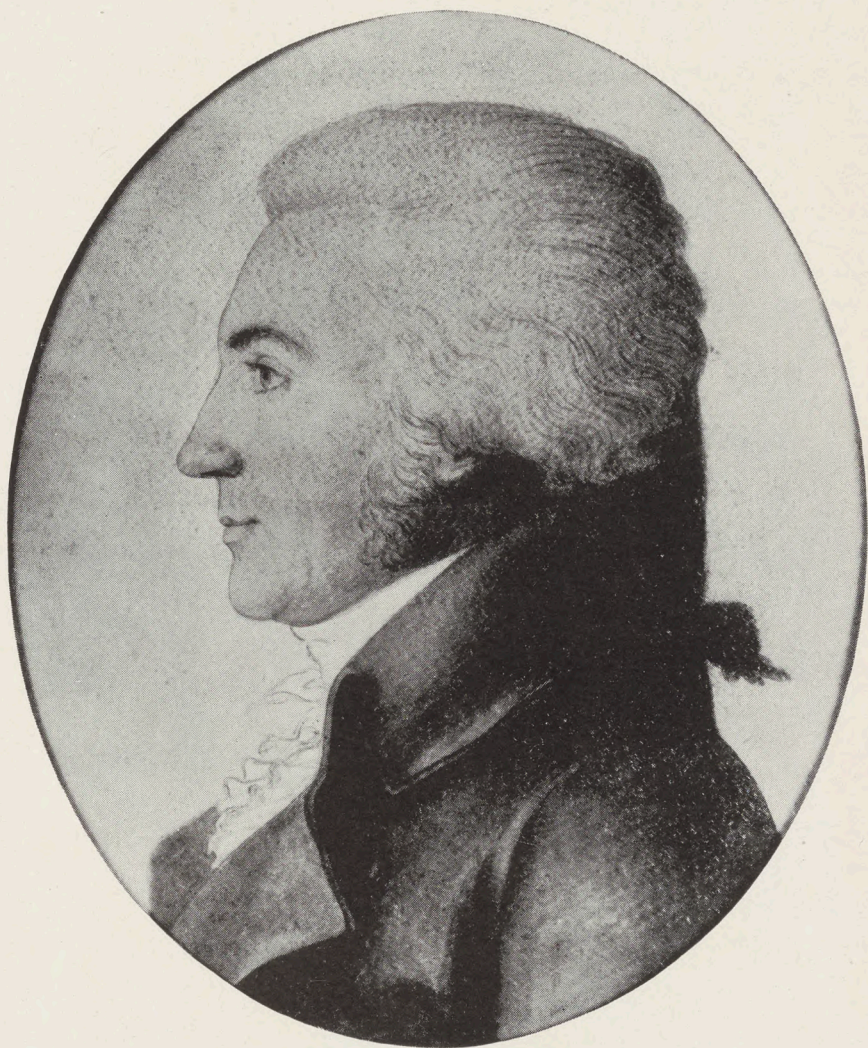
9¾" x 7¾"

Lent by Mr. Roland Gray

148. WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE (1756-1820)

BY GILES LOUIS CHRETIEN (1754-1811)

This portrait was a gift to the University of North Carolina by Mr. J. Alwyn Ball, of Charleston, South Carolina, whose wife, Emilie G. Fraser, was a



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WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE

granddaughter of William Richardson Davie. It was made in Paris in 1800 when Davie was a Commissioner sent by President Adams to the French Government. For many years it remained at "Trivoli," the family home of the Davies in South Carolina, in the possession of Davie's son, who buried it during the Civil War with other family possessions on the banks of the Catawba River. It was thought to be the work of St. Mémin, but recent investigations show it to be by the hand of Giles Louis Chrétien. It is thought to be the only existing portrait made of Davie from life.

A consistent Federalist, William Richardson Davie began his career by brilliant military service in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution and closed it by declining Madison's offer of a major-generalship in the War of 1812. Between these two events he practised law, served in the North Carolina Legislature and in the Convention of 1787, was Governor of North Carolina, envoy abroad, and a founder of the University of North Carolina. Although he left the Convention in August, he was prominent in the ratification contest in his State.

17½" x 14", oval

Lent by The University of North Carolina

149. "MOUNT VERNON"

By J. WEISS

This oil painting of George Washington's home is signed by the artist and dated 1797, the year Washington resumed his residence at the estate after serving his second term as President of the United States.

Almost nothing is known about this artist except that he painted several pictures of southern estates.

Lent by Mrs. Breckinridge Long

150. OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR. (1760-1833)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

Oliver Wolcott's father was prominent in Connecticut during the Revolution, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, active as a State brigadier general, and Lieutenant Governor. He was Governor when he died. The son was also Governor (1817-1828), but is nationally eminent as the second Secretary of the Treasury (1795-1800), succeeding Alexander Hamilton and carrying out his financial policies as well as following him politically.

This portrait hangs in the dining hall at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

27" x 23"

*Lent by The Gallery of Fine Arts,
Yale University*

151. MRS. SAMUEL CHASE (ANNE BALDWIN)
(1743-c.1778), AND HER DAUGHTERS.

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Anne Baldwin married Samuel Chase (No. 16), of Maryland, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, in 1762, by whom she left two sons and two daughters. Her daughter Matilda (1763-1835), married Henry Ridgley (1763-1811) in 1785. Anne (1771-1852), the other daughter, died unmarried.

This portrait was presented April 18, 1892, to the Maryland Historical Society by Mrs. Samuel Ridout and Mrs. Willard Laird, descendants of the subject.

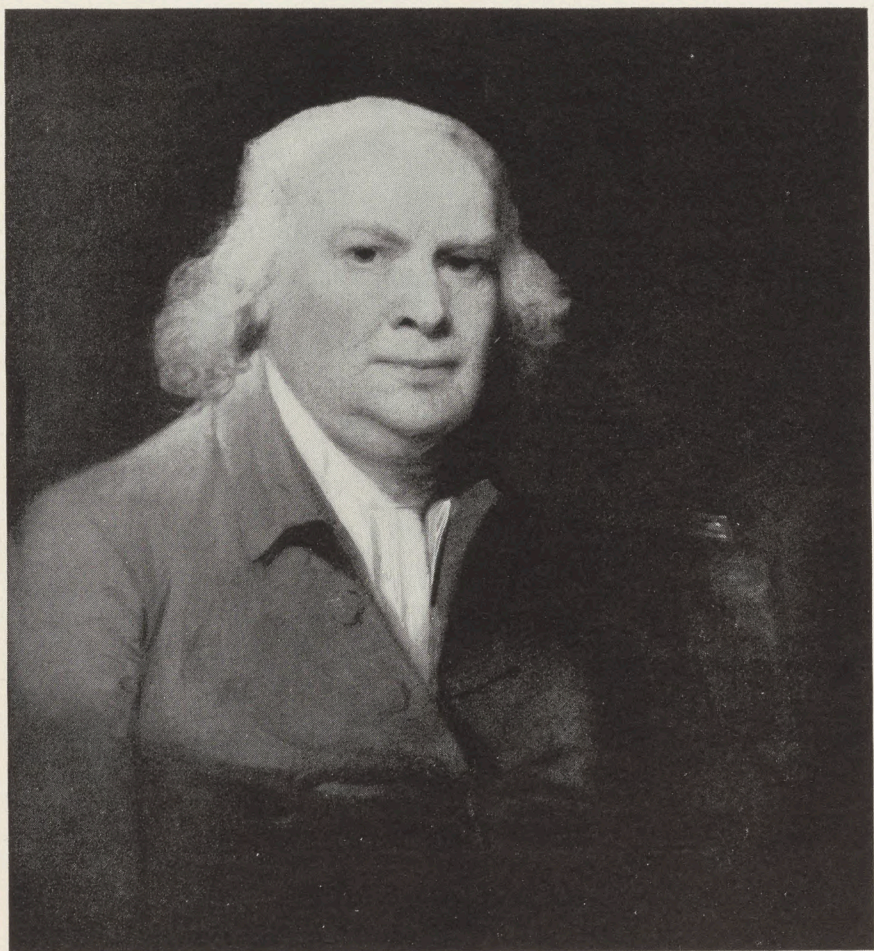
48½" x 36"

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

152. ROBERT MORRIS (1734-1806)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

Thomas Morris, the son of Robert Morris, inherited this portrait. He left it to his youngest daughter, Caroline, who married John Stark. In



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ROBERT MORRIS

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1855 she gave it to her son, Charles Frederick Morris Stark of New Hampshire. In 1925 it was purchased by Herbert Lee Pratt of New York City who in the same year sold it to Mrs. Richard P. Tinsley, a great-granddaughter of Robert Morris. The present owner who is a great-great-grandson of Robert Morris obtained it from his aunt, Mrs. R. P. Tinsley.

Robert Morris was one of the eight members of the Convention of 1787 who were not native Americans. He came from England while still a boy and became a power in the mercantile life of Philadelphia, yet he was active in the preliminary resistance to the British demands, including the boycott which affected his own interests. His financial ability was a mainstay of the Revolutionary cause both in and out of the Continental Congress. He opposed independence, thinking it premature, but signed the Declaration later as a symbol of his loyalty to its principles. Within his own field Robert Morris was almost as important to the success of the Revolution as was George Washington as commander. When the Confederation was finally organized he was appointed Superintendent of Finance; but his reforms were hampered through the weakness of the instruments with which he had to work, and he resigned in 1784. Although he was an inactive Deputy to the Convention of 1787, he signed the Constitution, and shared with five other Signers the honor of endorsing both the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

28½" x 23½"

Lent by Col. Robert Morris

153. HESTER MORRIS (1774-1817) AND MARIA MORRIS (1779-1852)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

Hester and Maria Morris were the daughters of Robert Morris (No. 152), Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and

Constitution, and of Mary White, sister of Bishop William White.

Hester married James Markham Marshall (1764-1848), brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, in 1795. He was a Judge in the District of Columbia, 1801-1803.

Maria married Henry Nixon (1776-1840) in 1802. His father, John Nixon, read the Declaration of Independence at the Philadelphia celebration on July 8, 1776. Both the father and son were president of the Bank of North America, which Robert Morris founded.

This double picture was painted by Gilbert Stuart in Philadelphia circa 1795. Maria, the younger of the two, is seated at the left. In the account of Gilbert Stuart's works compiled by Lawrence Park the author states: "It has been frequently stated in regard to this painting, that because of some adverse criticism of it, Stuart in anger, slashed it ruthlessly with his palette-knife. The writer, who has very carefully examined the canvas, is convinced that this is not the explanation of the cuts in the canvas, but that it was deliberately and carefully cut with the intention of making it into two distinct portraits. It is apparently a trial painting for another picture which was not carried out.

"The portrait was owned in 1900 by the granddaughter of Mrs. Marshall, the Misses Marshall of 'Happy Creek,' Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia. At the complete destruction by fire in December, 1921, of 'Happy Creek,' this picture was one of the few things saved."

36½" x 50"

Lent by Col. Robert Morris

154. MRS. ROBERT MORRIS (1749-1827)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

Mary White, sister of Bishop William White of Philadelphia, married Robert Morris (No. 152) in 1769. Three of their seven children, Robert (No.



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MRS. ROBERT MORRIS

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62) and Hester and Maria (No. 153) are shown here. The position of her husband and brother made her preeminent in Philadelphia society, and she was a close friend of Mrs. George Washington.

Only the face in this picture is finished. It was purchased in 1836 from the artist's family by John P. Beaumont. At the sale of his collection in 1870 it was bought by James Lenox for \$1,000, and is now in the Lenox collection, in the New York Public Library.

26" x 21"

Lent by The New York Public Library

155. SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

The late Mr. Horace Wells Sellers wrote: "The diary of Charles Willson Peale shows that in 1773 he painted a portrait of Samuel Chase, which is probably this one, and that he made a copy of the portrait in 1818 when it was in Washington." No. 16 shows him as an older man.

This portrait was presented to the Maryland Historical Society by Mrs. Samuel Ridout and Mrs. William Laird, descendants of Samuel Chase.

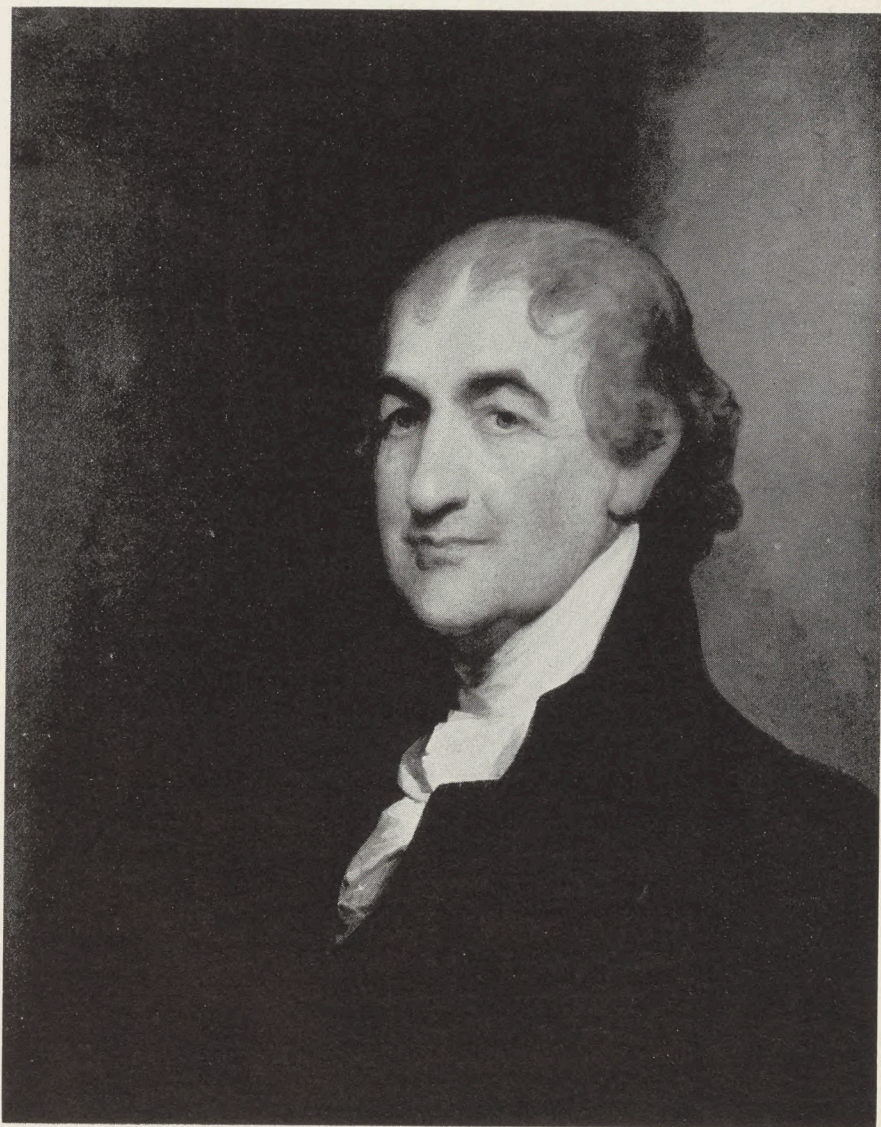
48" x 35"

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

156. CALEB STRONG (1745-1819)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

The western part of Massachusetts was the stronghold of radicalism and objections to a better central government, and as Caleb Strong was a resident of Northampton in that section, his prominence as a Federalist was increased. Until appointed a Deputy to the Convention of 1787 his duties had been within the State. He took no prominent part in the proceedings of the convention and left it in



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CALEB STRONG

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August, but he had shown his advocacy of an efficient government. He was a leader in Massachusetts' Ratification Convention and did good service as a Federalist Senator until 1796. He was Governor of Massachusetts 1800-07, and again in 1812-16, when he opposed the War of 1812.

This portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1813. It was inherited by Caleb Strong's eldest son, Theodore (1779-1855) of Northampton, and then by his daughter, Sarah Elizabeth (1809-1857), wife of the Reverend Augustus Charles Thompson, D.D. (1812-1901), of Roxbury, Massachusetts. At Mrs. Thompson's death the portrait passed to her husband and then to their son, Rear Admiral Theodore Strong Thompson (1842-1915), U. S. N. His heirs sold it to a dealer who, in 1917, sold it to the present owner.

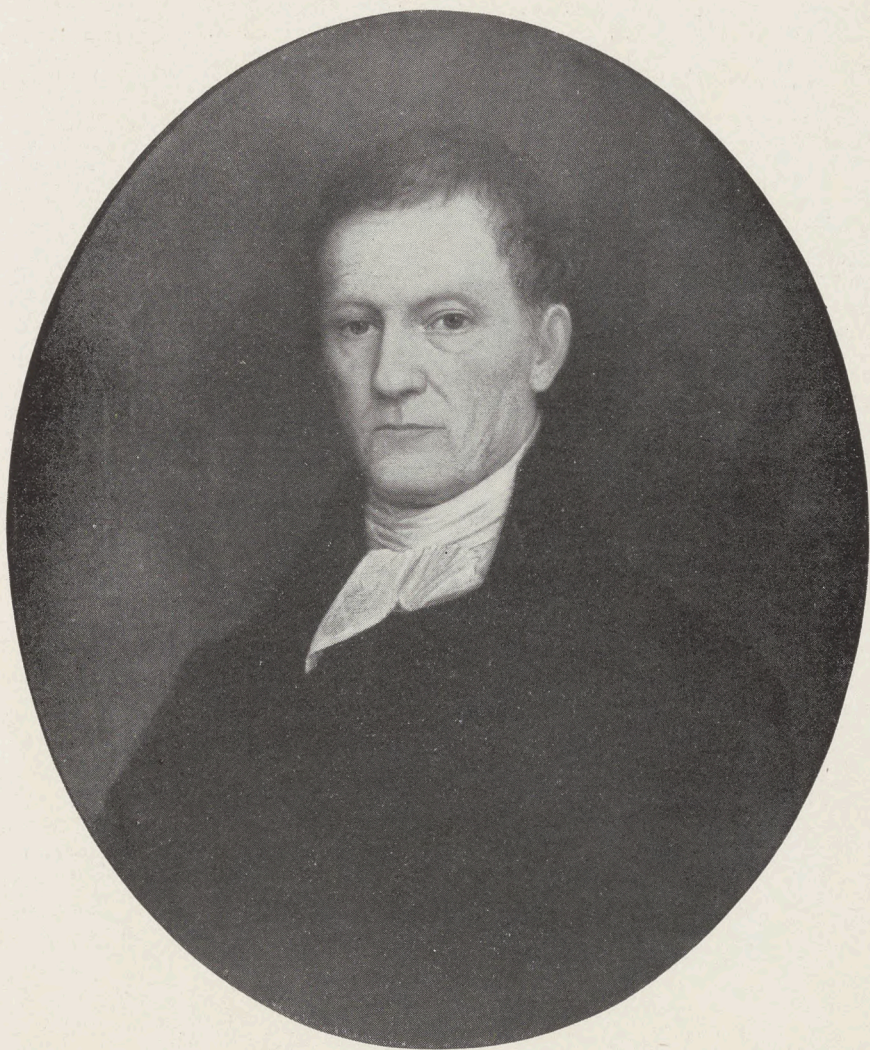
25¾" x 21¼"

Lent by Mr. Frederick S. Moseley

157. WILLIAM FEW (1748-1828)

BY CARL LUDWIG BRANDT (1831-1905) AFTER
JOHN PARADISE (1785-1833)

The migratory instinct of Americans is well illustrated in William Few's career. His father, a Quaker, moved from Pennsylvania to Maryland, where he married a Catholic. He later became a Methodist, moved to North Carolina and finally to Georgia. William Few was born in Maryland. He became a colonel in the Southern Army during the Revolution and was a delegate to the Continental Congress (1780-82, 1786-88). He was one of Georgia's two Signers of the Constitution and he was an advocate in the Convention of a real national government. He was also a member of the Ratification Convention of his State and one of her first United States Senators. He finished his Georgia career as a State judge. He then moved to New York City, where he became a legislator again, an



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WILLIAM FEW

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inspector of State prisons, and alderman. As president of a bank he became prominent in the financial life of the city.

In Clarence W. Bowen's "Centennial" a quotation by William Few Chrystie, grandson of William Few, is as follows: "The artist who painted the portrait of Colonel Few was Paradise, and it was painted about 1811. The portrait of Colonel Few was sent to Carl Ludwig Brandt—he having offered to restore it. He found it so much impaired that he preferred to copy it. That copy is now in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, of which Colonel Few was the president. Mr. Brandt said the original was returned; if so, it was then stolen or lost." 26¼" x 21½", oval

Lent by The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary

158. WILLIAM FEW (1748-1828)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Not long ago this portrait was discovered in an antique shop in Washington, D. C., and has been accepted by the University of Georgia as a portrait of William Few.

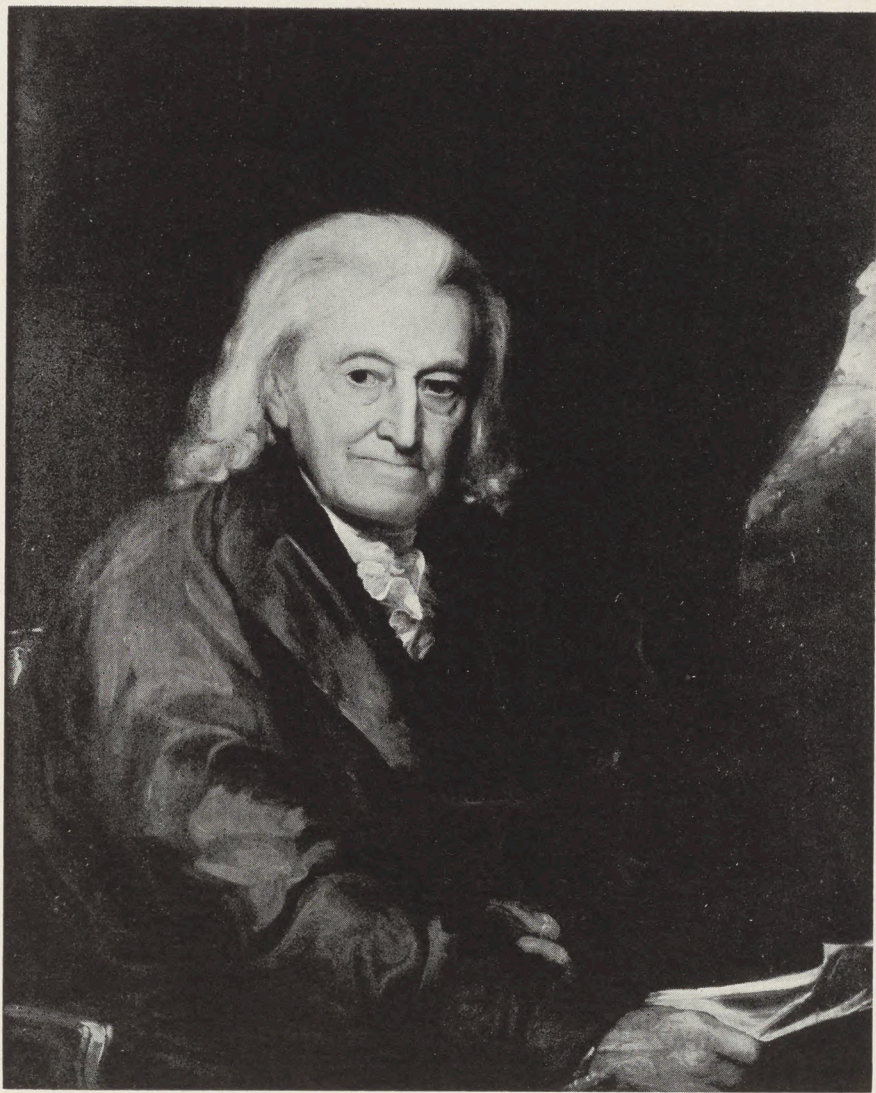
29" x 24½"

Lent by The University of Georgia

159. WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON (1727-1819)

BY JOHN WESLEY JARVIS (1781-1839)

William Samuel Johnson was living in retirement in his native town of Stratford, Connecticut, when this picture was painted in 1814. It was commissioned by Gulian C. Verplanck, Dr. Johnson's grandson, and bequeathed to Columbia University by Mrs. Jeanette Verplanck Etting, granddaughter of the



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WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON

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original owner. A replica of this is owned by Miss Edith Johnson of East Hampton, New York.

Johnson's last eminent service, that of first President of Columbia College, ended with his retirement in 1800. His father was the first President of King's College, which name was changed to Columbia after the Revolution.

33¼" x 26½"

Lent by Columbia University

160. "SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION"

BY JUNIUS BRUTUS STEARNS (1810-1885)

This painting, signed "Stearns 1856," was exhibited at the Metropolitan Opera House during the Loan Exhibition in 1889, in commemoration of the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt selected this painting as the basis for the engraving of the special United States three-cent stamp issued on September 17, 1937, for the 150th Anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution.

*Lent by a Private Collector,
Courtesy of the Robert Fridenberg
Galleries, New York City*

161. WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON (1727-1819)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait was painted for Johnson's son, Robert, and it is said that Stuart painted it immediately upon his return to New York from England (1792-1793). In the descriptive list of Gilbert Stuart's works by Lawrence Park, the note on this portrait says, "there is a tradition that Stuart took a great deal of pains with the picture as a specimen of his skill after years of study in England."

Johnson, a Yale graduate and lawyer, was in the Connecticut colonial legislature and was colonial agent in England, where he received the Doctor of Laws degree from Oxford University. His lukewarmness toward the Revolutionary movement brought him under suspicion at the time, but his eminence sent him to the Convention of 1787. There he was a leader in the movement for the protection of small States which resulted in the Connecticut Compromise, the adoption of which made him an ardent Federalist. He was a member of the Committee of Style, which was largely responsible for the wording of the Constitution. He was made President of Columbia College in 1787 and was one of Connecticut's first Senators (1789-90).

35½" x 27½"

Lent by Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley

162. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)

BY THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

This portrait, purchased by the Government in 1874, represents Thomas Jefferson in his old age. He was distressed by financial losses, but was nevertheless cheered by the knowledge that the democratic principles as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, of which he was the protagonist, had become permanently a fundamental element of the American polity. When he and John Adams died on July 4, 1826, only Charles Carroll (No. 19) remained alive of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and he had not voted for its adoption.

This portrait hangs in the Senate wing of the United States Capitol. This replica is probably the one that the artist painted in 1856 for his own collection, after the original he made in 1821 at "Monticello."

Lent by The United States Government

163. THOMAS HEYWARD, JR. (1746-1809)

BY JEREMIAH THEUS (1719-1774)

Like members of other wealthy plantation families in South Carolina, Thomas Heyward was prepared at the Middle Temple of London for a legal career. He became absorbed in Revolution politics on his return from England and was made a member of the Continental Congress in time to vote for the Declaration of Independence which he signed. In 1778, on retiring from Congress, he became a Judge. He was captured by the British at Charleston during the Revolutionary war. His chief interests after the war were in agriculture, although he did serve in the State Assembly and on the Bench.

This portrait has always been in the possession of descendants of Thomas Heyward, Jr., having come down from father to son. The owner's three sons are great-great-great-great-grandsons of Thomas Heyward, Jr.

29" x 24"

Lent by Mrs. Alice Huger Howkins

164. DANIEL JENIFER (1727-1795)

ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN HESSELIUS (1728-1778)

The subject of this portrait was the brother of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer (No. 172), the Signer of the Constitution. He was a Judge of the Orphans Court of Charles County, Maryland, and was commonly called Squire Jenifer. His residence was at Port Tobacco, Maryland. He held other local offices during the Revolution and was a member of the Maryland Assembly.

This portrait has never before been exhibited. The frame is of curly maple and is the original.

The owner of this portrait is the great-great-great-granddaughter of Daniel Jenifer.

48" x 38"

Lent by Mrs. Lillie P. C. Mitchell

165. WILLIAM PACA (1740-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

William Paca received his legal training in Annapolis, Maryland, and at the Middle Temple in London. His career began in the Maryland Legislature at twenty-eight years of age, acting in opposition to the policy of the Proprietary, and later in opposition to the British rule. He entered the Continental Congress in 1774, signed the Declaration of Independence, and remained in active service in the Congress until 1779. He was the third Governor of Maryland, 1782-1785, a member of the Maryland Ratification Convention in 1788, and Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court from 1778 to 1782. Washington made him the first District Judge of the United States for Maryland.

This painting hangs in the State House of Maryland at Annapolis among the collection of portraits of Maryland Governors.

27¾" x 23"

Lent by The State of Maryland

166. JAMES HOPKINSON (1769-1775)

BY FRANCIS HOPKINSON (1737-1791)

Several of the portraits by Hopkinson have survived, including that of himself (No. 169) and this one of his infant son.

Pastel

16¾" x 12¾"

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

167. CHRISTINA LIVINGSTON (1774-1841)

BY C. B. F. DE SAINT-MEMIN (1770-1852)

This granddaughter of Philip Livingston (No. 9), Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the daughter of Philip P. Livingston and Sarah Johnson. This portrait was made after Christina married John Navarre Macomb in 1797.

The owners of this portrait are direct descendants of Christina Livingston.

19" x 14", oval

*Lent by Miss Christina L. Macomb and
Miss Nannie R. Macomb*

168. HENRY LAURENS (1724-1792)

BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1738-1815)

Mrs. Bagwell, of Marlfield House, Clonmell, Ireland, sold this painting to the late T. B. Clark in 1920, from whose estate the late Honorable Andrew W. Mellon obtained it. This information concerning the history of the portrait has been furnished by M. Knoedler & Co., Inc., New York City, who exhibited it in 1920 in their "Loan Exhibition of Old Masters."

In Bowen's "History of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States," there is stated: "G. E. Manigault, M.D., of Charleston, South Carolina, says: 'The portrait of Henry Laurens by Copley was burned either here, in December, 1861, or in Columbia, South Carolina, when Sherman was there in 1865. This was stated to me by Commodore Ingraham, formerly of the Navy, who married a granddaughter of Laurens.'"

53½" x 40"

*Lent by The A. W. Mellon Educational
and Charitable Trust*

169. FRANCIS HOPKINSON (1737-1791)

SELF PORTRAIT

Francis Hopkinson was one of the most versatile of the men prominent during the Revolution period, as a lawyer, statesman, artist, poet, musician, author, and man of general culture. His songs, poems, and satires had made him well known previous to the Revolution. He was appointed as one of the New Jersey delegates to the Continental Congress in time to vote for and sign the Declaration of Independence. He continued to write pamphlets and verse during the Revolution, including "The Battle of the Kegs." He was active in the cause of the new Constitution, and his poem of "The New Roof" became a veritable theme song of the ratification contest. He was director of Philadelphia's great celebration of July 4, 1788. Washington appointed him a District Judge in Pennsylvania.

Robert Edge Pine's first commission in this country was to paint a portrait of Francis Hopkinson. Hopkinson made this pastel of himself from that portrait, and it is amusing to note that in making the copy he "restored" his hair.

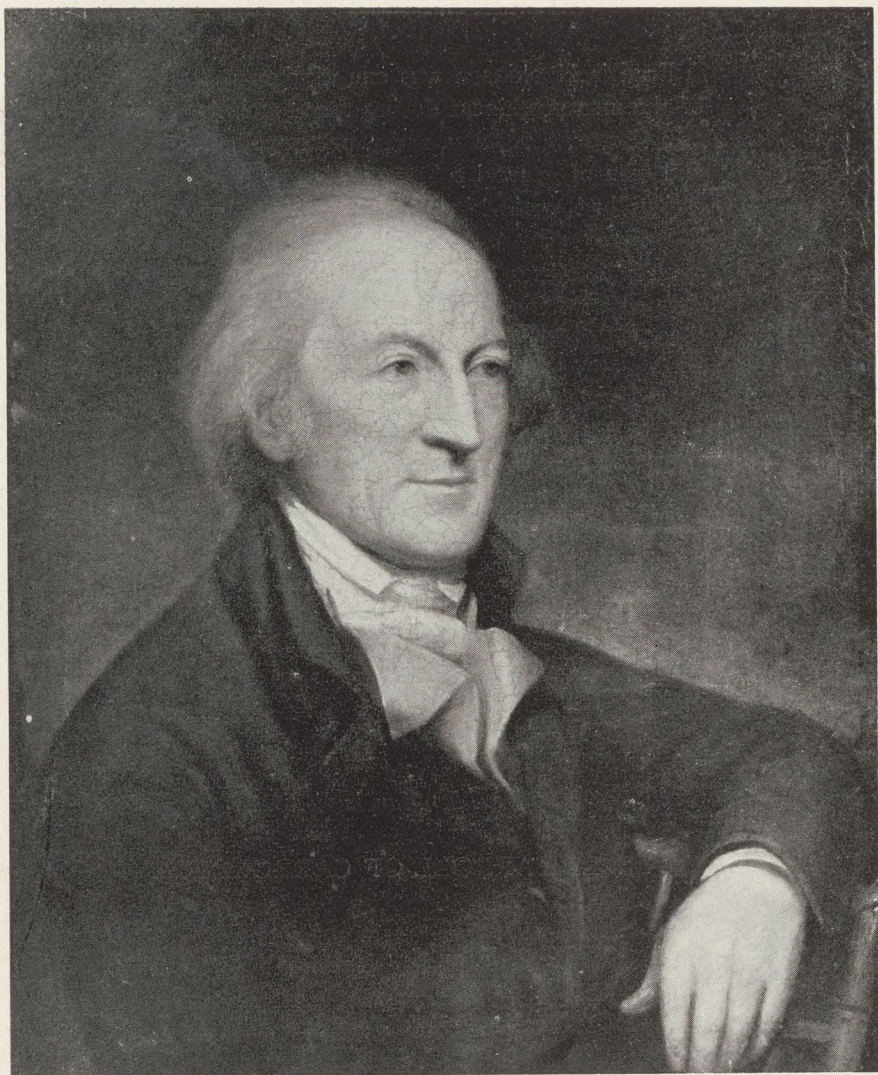
Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

170. CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON
(1737-1832)

BY C. B. F. DE SAINT-MEMIN (1770-1852)

Notes and engravings left by the artist show that he drew this portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland, in 1804, four years after Carroll had retired from public life.

It is the only profile life portrait of the Signer known to exist, all the other paintings of him are full face, concealing his weakest feature, his chin.



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GEORGE CLYMER

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St. Mémin, a French artist, drew and engraved many other Marylanders in the first decade of the nineteenth century. With a mechanical device, the physiotrace, he exactly traced the features of his subject on a sheet of tinted pink paper, and finished the drawing in black and white crayons. With another mechanical device, a pantograph, he reduced and reproduced the life-size head on a copper engraved plate to about two inches in size (see Nos. 77, 86), from which he struck off a number of prints, charging thirty-three dollars for the drawing, the plate, and the engraved prints.

This drawing has been recently exhibited in the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Exhibition at the Baltimore Museum of Art, from which catalogue the above notes have been copied.

20 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

171. GEORGE CLYMER (1739-1813)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

George Clymer was one of the six men who signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Like Robert Morris (No. 152), another Philadelphia merchant, he was an early and ardent patriot. Although not a member of the Continental Congress until after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, he signed it with the others in August. His attendance in Congress (1776-77, 1780-82) was useful, especially on boards and committees. His financial ability was particularly useful in the Convention of 1787 and during his term in the First House of Representatives.

In 1805 Clymer was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the organization of which took place in the room where twenty-seven years before he had signed the Decla-

ration of Independence. He became president of the Academy and served until the year of his death. 27" x 21¾"

Lent by The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

172. DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER (1723-1790)

ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN HESSELIUS (1728-1778)

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer descended on his mother's side from one of the Swedish families who began settling in 1638 on the Delaware River. Although he was an agent of the Maryland Proprietary, he took up the Revolutionary cause actively, and was a friend of George Washington. His service as a member of the Continental Congress began in 1779 and continued until 1782. In 1785 he represented Maryland as a special commissioner to settle with Virginia the jurisdiction and control of these two States over the Potomac River navigation. This meeting was one of the preliminaries of the Convention of 1787. He attended the Convention of 1787 as a Deputy from Maryland and supported the plan for a more perfect union. He signed the Constitution. He and Daniel Carroll were generally in opposition to the views of their colleague Luther Martin.

This portrait has never before been exhibited. The frame is of curly maple and is the original. The owner of it is a great-great-great-niece of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

48" x 38"

Lent by Mrs. Lillie P. C. Mitchell

173. ELBRIDGE GERRY (1744-1814)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This sepia portrait of Elbridge Gerry was drawn after the original by John Vanderlyn, which he made in 1798, while he was a young American artist



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DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER

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studying in Paris and Gerry was a member of the XYZ Mission there.

Had Gerry seen fit to sign the Constitution he would have shared with Roger Sherman (No. 194) and Robert Morris (No. 152) the honor of having placed his signature on all three of the fundamental documents of early American government; namely, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution. His scruples about certain details of the Constitution and the lack of a Bill of Rights caused his disapproval. He continued his opposition during the ratification period. Gerry was an early follower of Samuel Adams (No. 22), who was his colleague in the General Court of Massachusetts and in the Continental Congress. In the Convention of 1787 he was prominent but changeable in his attitude. He was a United States Representative in Congress for four years, a member of the famous XYZ Mission, and then, as a supporter of Jefferson he became Governor of his State, and finally Vice President of the United States at the time of his death.

The owner of this sepia drawing is a collateral descendant of Elbridge Gerry.

6½" x 4½"

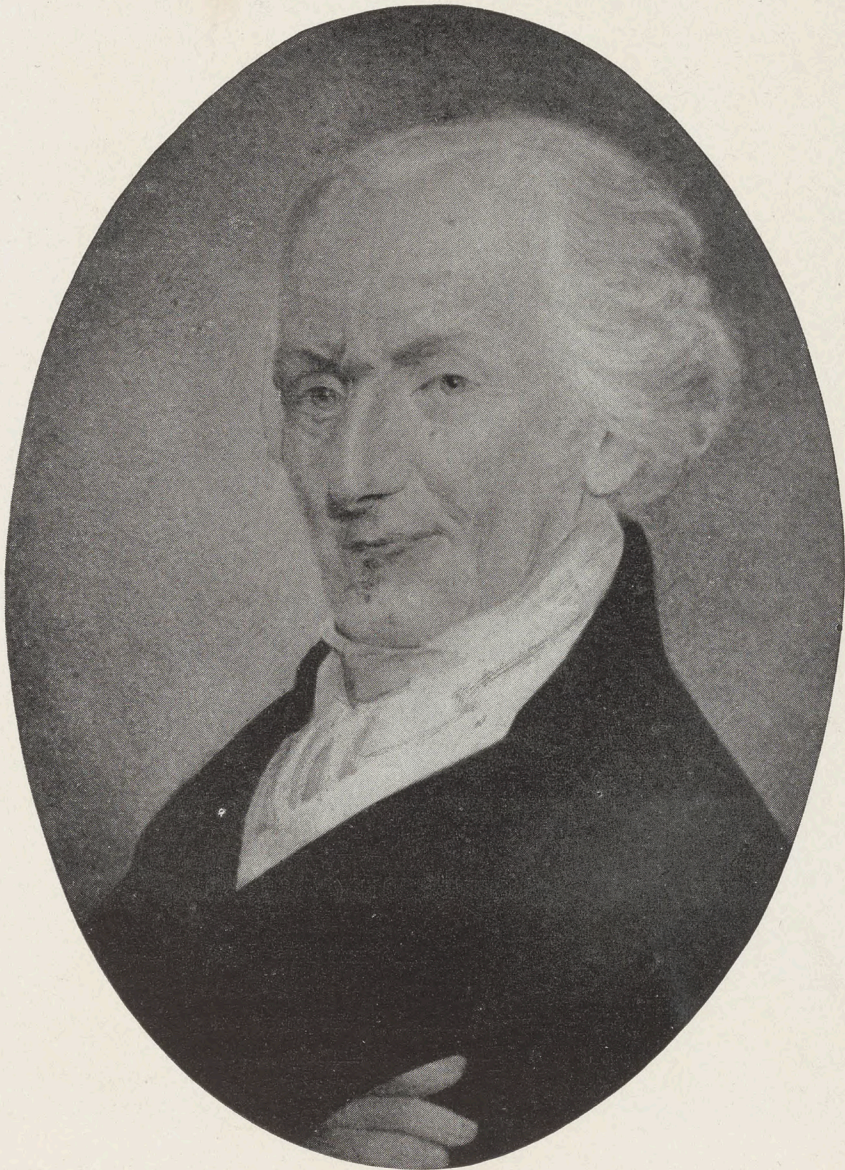
Lent by Mr. Thomas Gerry Townsend Phillips

174. NICHOLAS GILMAN (1755-1814)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This pencil drawing has always been in the possession of the descendants of Gilman, and of the three known portraits of him, this is believed to be the best likeness.

Nicholas Gilman is one of the few prominent men of the period of the formation of the Constitution who seem to have had no regular occupation. He served in the Revolutionary Army and then took up local politics. Belatedly, New Hampshire sent him



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ELBRIDGE GERRY

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as a delegate to the Convention of 1787, where he took his seat two months after the session began and after most of the problems had been solved. He was a Signer and a strong supporter of the Constitution during the ratification contest. He became one of New Hampshire's first Representatives in the United States Congress and later a United States Senator.

The owner of this portrait is a great-great-great-granddaughter of Nicholas Gilman.

7½" x 5½"

Lent by Mrs. Winthrop Whitney Adams

175. MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757-1854)

BY MARTIN

This drawing of Mrs. Hamilton made in 1851 was that of the only surviving "great lady" of the first period of our national history. Mrs. Madison, who had shared the honors with her for many years, had died in 1849.

31¾" x 26¾"

Courtesy of The Museum of the City of New York

176. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)

BY ROBERT FIELD (c. 1769-1819)

This is an unfinished water color on paper probably painted in 1797 in Philadelphia.

Thomas Jefferson's membership in the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1769, and prominence in the Provincial Convention, made natural his appointment to the committee of the Continental Congress to draft the Declaration of Independence. After being Governor of Virginia he was sent to France by Congress in 1784. He remained there



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NICHOLAS GILMAN

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until the end of 1789, which absence precluded his participation in the formation of the Constitution. He was Secretary of State under Washington until 1794, Vice-President under Adams, the third President of the United States from 1801-1809. He lived thereafter for a quarter of a century at "Monticello," and was recognized as the political sage of the period. He and John Adams died on the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

8¾" x 13"

Lent by The New York Historical Society

177. JOSIAH BARTLETT MEMORIAL

This is a memorial painting in water color in memory of Josiah Bartlett (1801-1802), the grandson of Josiah Bartlett (No. 178), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Lent by The New Hampshire Historical Society

178. JOSIAH BARTLETT (1729-1795)

BY JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

This pencil drawing is probably a study made by Trumbull from which he painted the head of Bartlett into the original canvas of the Declaration of Independence, now at Yale University.

Josiah Bartlett, a New Hampshire physician, was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1776 and 1778-1779. He signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. He was Chief Justice of his State, a member of the New Hampshire Ratification Convention of 1788, and later Governor.

Lent by The New Hampshire Historical Society

179. PRINTED REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE OF STYLE

These four sheets are the printed report of the Committee of Style and Arrangement, of the Convention with Abraham Baldwin's manuscript notes made on the floor of the Convention, of the last-minute changes which fixed the final form of the Constitution of the United States. Several other copies of this printed report with emendations and marginal notes have survived, including Washington's, Brearley's, and Madison's.

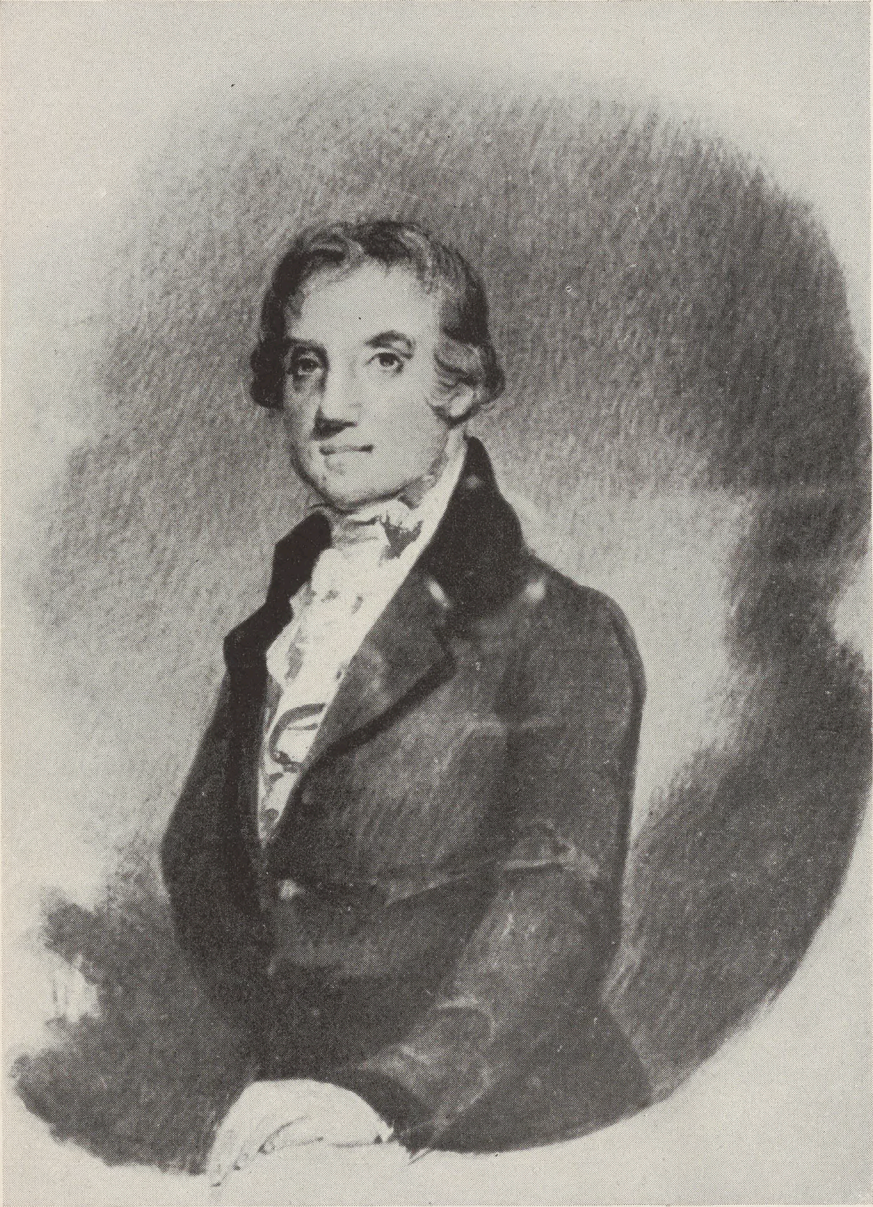
Lent by The Georgia Historical Society

180. ABRAHAM BALDWIN (1754-1807)

BY EMANUEL LEUTZE (1816-1868)

Abraham Baldwin was born and educated in Connecticut, but his political service was in and from Georgia. He was a clergyman, tutor at Yale, an army chaplain, a lawyer in the South, founder and first president of the University of Georgia, and originator of the educational system of that State. His public career began in the Georgia Assembly in 1785. He was in the Continental Congress, 1785 and 1788, a member of the Convention of 1787, and a Signer of the Constitution. In the Convention of 1787 he was not prominent, but by dividing the vote of his State on one occasion he was instrumental in the proceedings which led finally to the adoption of the Connecticut Compromise and the continuance of the Convention. He was a United States Representative and Senator from Georgia from the beginning of the new Government until his death.

This sepia drawing of Abraham Baldwin, which was presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Albert Rosenthal in 1889, was made by



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ABRAHAM BALDWIN

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Emanuel Leutze after the original sketch by Robert Fulton, which is now lost.

9" x 7"

Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

181. GUNNING BEDFORD, JR. (1747-1812)

ATTRIBUTED TO CHARLES WILLSON PEALE
(1741-1827)

Gunning Bedford, Jr., was a classmate of James Madison at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and served with him in the Continental Congress and as a member of the Annapolis Convention. The State of Delaware also chose him as a Deputy to the Convention of 1787 and as a member of the Ratification Convention. Convinced by the Connecticut Compromise that the small States would prosper under the new Government, he gave it active support and signed the Constitution. George Washington appointed him a Judge of the United States for the District of Delaware.

This portrait came into possession of the Government as a bequest contained in the will of Henrietta Bedford, daughter of Gunning Bedford, Jr. At present it hangs facing the east staircase of the House of Representatives.

Lent by The United States Government

182. GUNNING BEDFORD, SR. (1720-1802)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

The father of Gunning Bedford, Jr. (No. 181). Signer of the Constitution, was an architect in Philadelphia, and a captain during the French and Indian War. He held the offices of commissioner of taxes, measurer of grains, and alderman of the city. He

erected the triumphal arch for the ratification celebration in Philadelphia on July 4, 1788.

This portrait is in its original frame and has been in the family since it was painted. It has never been exhibited before. The owner is the great-great-granddaughter of Gunning Bedford, Sr.

It has been said that Gunning Bedford, Sr., was one of the first to recognize the genius of Charles Willson Peale, and they were on intimate terms throughout their lives.

30½" x 26½"

Lent by Miss Elizabeth G. McIlvain

183. ELLEN WAYLES RANDOLPH (1796-1876)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This daughter of Martha Jefferson Randolph (No. 31) and granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson (No. 176) married Joseph Coolidge (1798-1879) of Boston in 1825. Her husband's uncle was Charles Bulfinch, one of the architects of the National Capitol.

This portrait has not previously been exhibited.

16¼" x 13¼"

Lent by Mrs. Charles B. Eddy

184. LEWIS MORRIS (1726-1798)

BY JOHN WOLLASTON (operavit circa 1758)

Lewis Morris, the elder half-brother of Gouverneur Morris (No. 145), shared in the latter's Revolutionary principles, which were also those of another brother, Richard. A fourth brother became a loyalist and a British major general. Lewis was the last patroon of the Morrisania Manor of New York. He entered the Continental Congress in 1775, but at the time of the voting for independence he was in the field as a militia general. However, he returned to Congress in time to sign the Declara-

tion of Independence. He was a prominent supporter of Hamilton (No. 6) in the New York Ratification Convention.

30 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

*Lent by The A. W. Mellon Educational
and Charitable Trust*

185. ELIZABETH (BETTY) WASHINGTON
LEWIS (1733-1797)

By JOHN WOLLASTON (operavit circa 1758)

George Washington's sister became the second wife of Fielding Lewis, his first wife having been Catherine Washington, who was Betty Washington's first cousin. Their home was in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and it is now preserved as a local shrine under the name of "Kenmore," where this picture hangs. Her mother, Mary Ball Washington, also spent her last years in that town. Mrs. Lewis is said to have much resembled her distinguished brother.

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Lent by The Kenmore Association

186. NICHOLAS PHILIP TRIST (1800-1874)

By JOHN NEAGLE (1799-1865)

Nicholas Philip Trist studied law in Thomas Jefferson's office and married his granddaughter, Virginia Jefferson Randolph, who was the sister of Cornelia Jefferson Randolph (No. 72) and Ellen Wayles Randolph (No. 183). Trist was a friend of President Jackson who made him Consul at Havana. As Chief Clerk of the State Department under Polk he negotiated the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, which ended the Mexican War.

On back of canvas is written N. P. Trist, Esq., Dec. 5, 1835. A rapid work by J. N. Phila.

The owner of this portrait is a great-grandson of Nicholas Philip Trist.

15½" x 12¾"

Lent by Mr. Gordon Trist Burke

187. MRS. LEWIS MORRIS (1727-1794)

BY JOHN WOLLASTON

Mary, daughter of Jacob Walton, one of the most affluent of early New York merchants, married Lewis Morris (No. 184), Signer of the Declaration of Independence, in 1749.

29" x 24½"

*Lent by The A. W. Mellon Educational
and Charitable Trust*

188. GEORGE ROSS (1730-1779)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Although known chiefly as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, George Ross served his Colony and State honorably in various other positions which his legal and political ability brought to him. He was in the Continental Congress in 1774-75, and again during the latter half of 1776. He was not present when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, but he was able later to sign it. At the time of his death he was the State Judge of Admiralty.

The owner of this portrait states that some attribute it to be the work of John Hesselius (1728-1778).

25" x 22½"

Lent by Hon. Richard S. Rodney

189. GEORGE ROSS (c.1680-1754)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Reverend George Ross, father of George Ross (No. 188), Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1700, took orders in the Church of England, and came to America as a missionary. He was rector of the church at New Castle, Delaware, during most of the years from 1705 to 1754.

43" x 34"

Lent by Hon. Richard S. Rodney

190. GEORGE BRAXTON (c.1705-1779?)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This George Braxton was the second of his name in Virginia. He was the father of Carter Braxton (No. 103), the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of George Braxton (No. 43). He was a member of the House of Burgesses as were also his father and sons.

This portrait of George Braxton as a child is owned by his great-great-great-granddaughter.
31½" x 23¼"

Lent by Mrs. Parker Campbell Wyeth

191. CHARLES CARROLL (1702-1782)

By JOHN WOLLASTON (operavit circa 1758)

The father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (No. 19) was a man of much wealth and private influence. He was a friend and occasionally a host to George Washington. He was chosen to the Council of the State in 1777, but declined to serve. It was through his mother, Mary Darnell, that his branch of the Carroll family was related to Daniel Carroll, the Signer of the Constitution.

50" x 40"

Lent by Mrs. M. P. Fisher

192. NATHANIEL GORHAM (1738-1796)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This portrait of Nathaniel Gorham, a Deputy to the Convention of 1787 and Signer of the Constitution, has always been in the possession of the Gorham family, and by tradition is attributed to John Singleton Copley. In that case it could not have been painted later than 1774, when Gorham was thirty-six, while the Sharples portrait (No. 141), also considered of Gorham, could not have been painted earlier than 1795. If the facts are accurate in both cases a comparison of the two portraits is an interesting study.

25" x 21"

Lent by Mr. Nathaniel Gorham

193. DR. GUSTAVUS BROWN (1689-1762)

ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN HESSELIUS (1728-1778)

Dr. Gustavus Brown was born in Scotland and came to Maryland in 1708. He was of importance both as a physician and as a man of affairs in Charles County. Margaret Black (No. 196) was his second wife. Dr. Brown's son, Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, was at the death bed of George Washington.

29½" x 24½"

Lent by The Baltimore Museum of Art

194. ROGER SHERMAN (1721-1793)

By RALPH EARL (1751-1801)

Roger Sherman was a Connecticut shoemaker who became a prominent lawyer, judge, and statesman. He was the only man except Robert Morris (No. 152) who signed the Declaration of Independence,



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ROGER SHERMAN

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the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. Sherman was a member of the committees to draft the Declaration and the Articles, and he also signed the Articles of Association in 1774. His service in the Continental Congress was from 1774 to 1781, and again in 1784. Although a proposer of the "Connecticut Compromise" in the Convention of 1787, he was otherwise a good nationalist and advocate of ratification. Sherman was a Federalist Senator from Connecticut at the time of his death.

Roger Sherman White, a great-grandson of Roger Sherman, presented this portrait in 1918 to Yale University.

63½" x 48½"

*Lent by The Gallery of Fine Arts,
Yale University*

195. EDWARD RUTLEDGE (1749-1800)

ATTRIBUTED TO CHARLES FRASER (1782-1860)

Like his older brother, John (No. 95), Edward Rutledge studied law at the Middle Temple in London. He began his public career by attending the Continental Congress in 1774 as a Delegate from South Carolina. He remained in service until the end in 1776, voting for and signing the Declaration of Independence, being at the same time a member of the State's Provincial Congresses and Legislature. He served in the Southern Campaign, was captured at Charleston in 1780, and exchanged in 1782, when he resumed his attendance on the State Legislature. There he was a leading conservative and Federalist. He was Governor when he died. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (No. 5) and Arthur Middleton (No. 53) were his brothers-in-law.

The owner of this portrait is a great-great-grand nephew of Edward Rutledge.

23¾" x 21¾"

Lent by Dr. Henry Laurens

196. MRS. GUSTAVUS BROWN

ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN HESSELIUS (1728-1778)

Margaret Black, who was the widow of George Boyd, married Dr. Brown about 1746. She was the mother of Mrs. Thomas Stone and this portrait and the companion one of her husband (No. 193) remained on the walls of Thomas Stone's house, "Habre de Venture," at Port Tobacco until the estate recently passed out of the hands of the family.

29½" x 24½"

Lent by The Baltimore Museum of Art

197. MRS. CHARLES CARROLL (1709-1761)

BY JOHN WOLLASTON (operavit circa 1758)

Elizabeth Brooke Carroll, the mother of Charles Carroll of Carrollton (No. 19), was a near relation of her husband (No. 191) on the female side. Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney was descended from her father's half-uncle.

The first record of John Wollaston being in the Colonies is his signature and date, 1750, found on the portraits of Brandt and Schuyler, who were well known residents of New York. After making likenesses of most of the people prominent at the time, during a stay of two or three years in New York, Wollaston journeyed South, painting as he went. Charles Willson Peale remembers seeing him in Annapolis about 1755 when, it may be assumed, this portrait was painted.

The owner of this portrait is a great-great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Brooke Carroll.

49½" x 37½"

Lent by Mrs. John Engalitcheff, Jr.

198. THOMAS NELSON (1738-1789)

BY MASON CHAMBERLIN (operavit circa 1760-1787)

Thomas Nelson, who was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses at the age of twenty-one, was one of Patrick Henry's chief supporters in the movement for independence, which Henry sponsored in Virginia. As Delegate to the Continental Congress he took the Virginia Resolution to Philadelphia. He was a Signer of the Declaration, and Governor of Virginia during the time of the Yorktown Campaign, in which he was active as commander of the militia.

This portrait was painted by Mason Chamberlin when Nelson was sixteen years of age at Cambridge University in England. It came to the present owner through his father, Dr. John Randolph Page, whose grandmother was Elizabeth Nelson, daughter of Thomas Nelson.

29¼" x 24¼"

Lent by Dr. John Randolph Page

199. RICHARD HENRY LEE (1732-1794)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Richard Henry Lee was probably the most prominent member of his generation of that famous family. Beginning his political career in the House of Burgesses of Virginia when twenty-six years old, he became a leading agitator for colonial rights. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1779. He introduced the resolution for independence and signed the Declaration of Independence as well as the Articles of Confederation. He returned to Congress in 1784 and was President of it. As a member of the Continental Congress he wished amendments made to the Constitution before it was referred to the States for ratification. He later

wrote a series of strong Antifederal papers and continued his opposition in the Virginia Ratification Convention, but he was one of the State's first Senators and an advocate of the first amendments that constitute the Bill of Rights.

Reverend Edmund J. Lee, the owner of this portrait, states: "It was, apparently, painted by Charles Willson Peale, in Philadelphia, at the time that Richard Henry Lee was President of Congress. This is not a certainty, but as the portrait involved considerable expense and was, apparently, painted not long before his death, this is the most probable time, as he could have afforded it then. He was residing in Philadelphia at the time and it would have been easy for him to sit for the portrait of Peale. Richard Henry Lee gave this portrait to his daughter, who became the wife of Edmund Jennings Lee, my great-grandfather."

This original canvas has been restored.

30" x 24½"

Lent by Rev. Edmund J. Lee

200. BENJAMIN RUSH (1745-1813)

ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN NEAGLE (1799-1865)

Philadelphia was the home of the most prominent physicians of the Revolutionary time, and Benjamin Rush was eminent among them. He was also a leader in the culture and social advancement of the city. His service in the Continental Congress was brief, but it enabled him to share with his father-in-law, Richard Stockton, the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence. As Surgeon General he became involved in the Conway Cabal and resigned. He was Wilson's chief lieutenant in the Ratification Convention of Pennsylvania and in the efforts for a better State constitution.

The University of Pennsylvania is of the opinion that this portrait was copied by John Neagle, either

after the original done by Thomas Sully in 1812 or his replica which was made after Benjamin Rush died in 1813. John Neagle was Sully's son-in-law.

Lent by The University of Pennsylvania

201. ELEANOR (NELLY) ROSE CONWAY
MADISON (1732-1829)

BY CHARLES PEALE POLK (1767-1822)

The mother of President Madison (No. 128) bore ten children, of whom the President was the oldest. She lived for twelve years after her son had retired from the Presidency, receiving the loving care of her daughter-in-law, the redoubtable Dolly Madison (No. 42).

This portrait was presented to the Maryland Historical Society, January, 1923, by Mrs. Drayton Meade Hite, after the death of her husband, who was the great-great-grandson of Eleanor Rose Conway Madison.

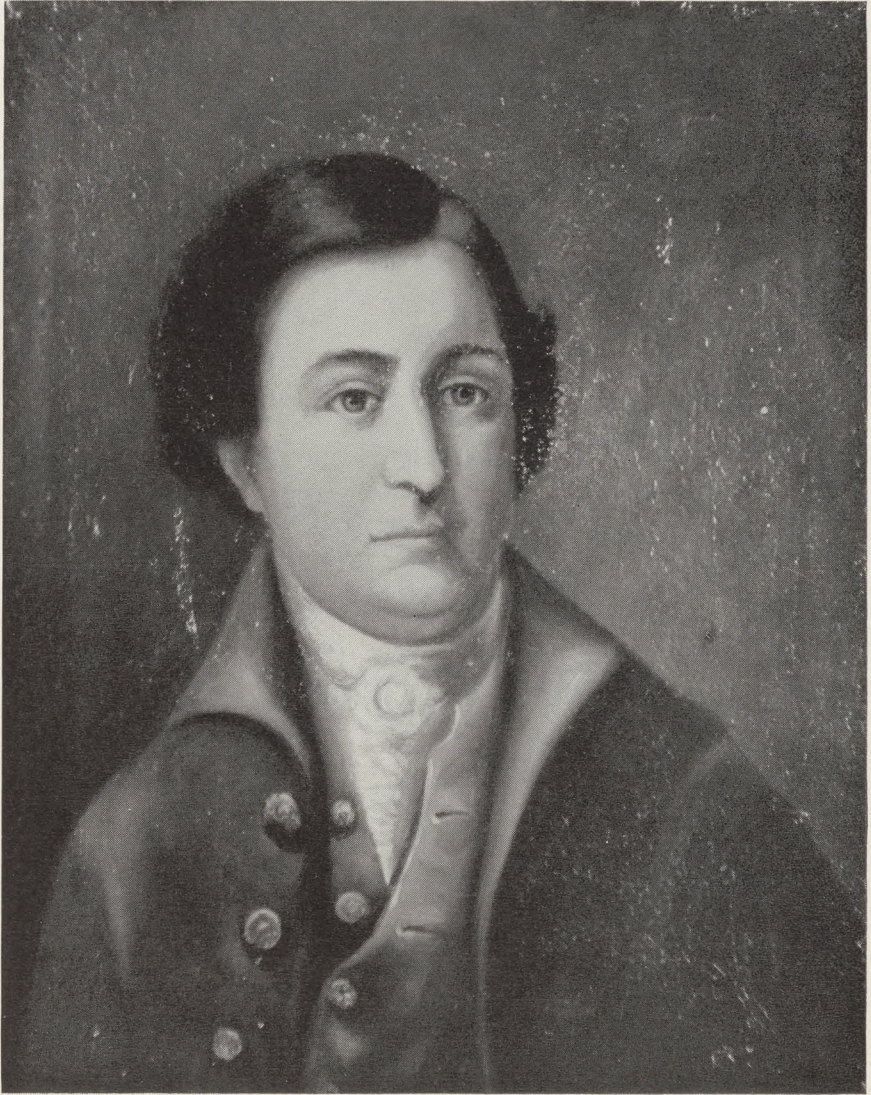
59" x 40"

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

202. EDMUND RANDOLPH (1753-1813)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Although his father was King's Attorney in Virginia and remained a Loyalist, Edmund Randolph followed his uncle, Peyton Randolph, into patriotic politics. He was for a short time an aide to Washington at the Siege of Boston, and then became a member of the famous Virginia Convention of 1776 which adopted Mason's Bill of Rights and framed a State constitution. He was the first Attorney General of the State of Virginia, in the Continental Congress 1779, 1781-82, and Governor of Virginia in 1786. While Governor he was also a member of



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EDMUND RANDOLPH

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the Convention of 1787. Randolph introduced the "Virginia Plan" to the Convention and supported the principles of a firm government. He refused to sign the Constitution because there was no provision for amendment by the State conventions and a second convention to consider them. However, he strongly advocated the Constitution in the Virginia Ratification Convention and became the first United States Attorney General. He was a supporter of Jefferson in the Cabinet and succeeded him as Secretary of State in 1794. This appointment was Washington's last effort to continue a nonpartisan administration. His resignation in 1795 was untoward, and the rest of his life was devoted to the private practise of the law.

This painting appears to be much restored.

25" x 20½"

Lent by The Virginia Historical Society

203. CHARLES CARROLL (1660-1720)

By JUSTUS ENGELHARDT KUHN (?-1715)

Charles Carroll, who came to Maryland in 1688, was the first of the four generations of that name shown here. A friend of Lord Baltimore, he served the interests of the proprietary as Attorney General, Register of the Land office, and Receiver General.

This portrait and the companion portrait of his wife, Eleanor Darnall (No. 206), have descended in the direct Carroll line to their present owner and have hung for nearly two centuries at "Doughoregan." This portrait was painted in 1710.

31" x 25½", oval

Lent by Mr. Philip A. Carroll

204. THE DEPARTURE OF CHARLES CARROLL
OF HOMEWOOD (1775-1825), SON OF
CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON

BY ROBERT EDGE PINE (1730-1788)

This large family group painting by Pine (c.1788) has always hung at Doughoregan Manor. It will be noted that the heads of the principal subjects have been painted on separate canvases and inserted into the large canvas. Charles Carroll left for Europe to attend the Jesuit schools of France when he was ten years of age and this painting depicts his embarkation from the family home at Annapolis. He did not return until 1794.

There is a difference of opinion as to the identity of the three young women depicted. There can be little doubt, however, that the figure to the extreme left is the portrait of the Signer's elder daughter, Mary Carroll, Mrs. Richard Caton (1770-1846), and that the standing figure to her right is Catherine Carroll (1778-1861), later Mrs. Robert Goodloe Harper. The identity of the girl seated on the step cannot be determined. It is obviously an error to identify any of the subjects as Mrs. Carroll, wife of the Signer, as is frequently done, for she had been dead at least six years before Pine did this painting. There is a partly illegible inscription painted on the lower right of the canvas which seems to read "Pyne . . . of London."

Mary Carroll, the Signer's elder daughter, married Richard Caton, an Englishman who became a resident of Baltimore, and had as their principal residence "Brooklandwood" in the Green Spring Valley. They were the parents of four daughters, three of whom, Marianne, Louisa Catherine, and Elizabeth, were the celebrated beauties known as "The Three Graces," who married, respectively, the following prominent members of the British nobility—the Marquis of Wellesley, the Duke of Leeds, and Viscount Stafford.

Catherine Carroll, the younger daughter of the Signer, married Senator Robert Goodloe Harper and lived at "Oaklands" (now Roland Park), Baltimore.

This painting has been recently shown in the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Exhibition at the Baltimore Museum of Art, and the above notes, with the exception of the last sentence in the first paragraph, are copied from that catalogue.

59½" x 79"

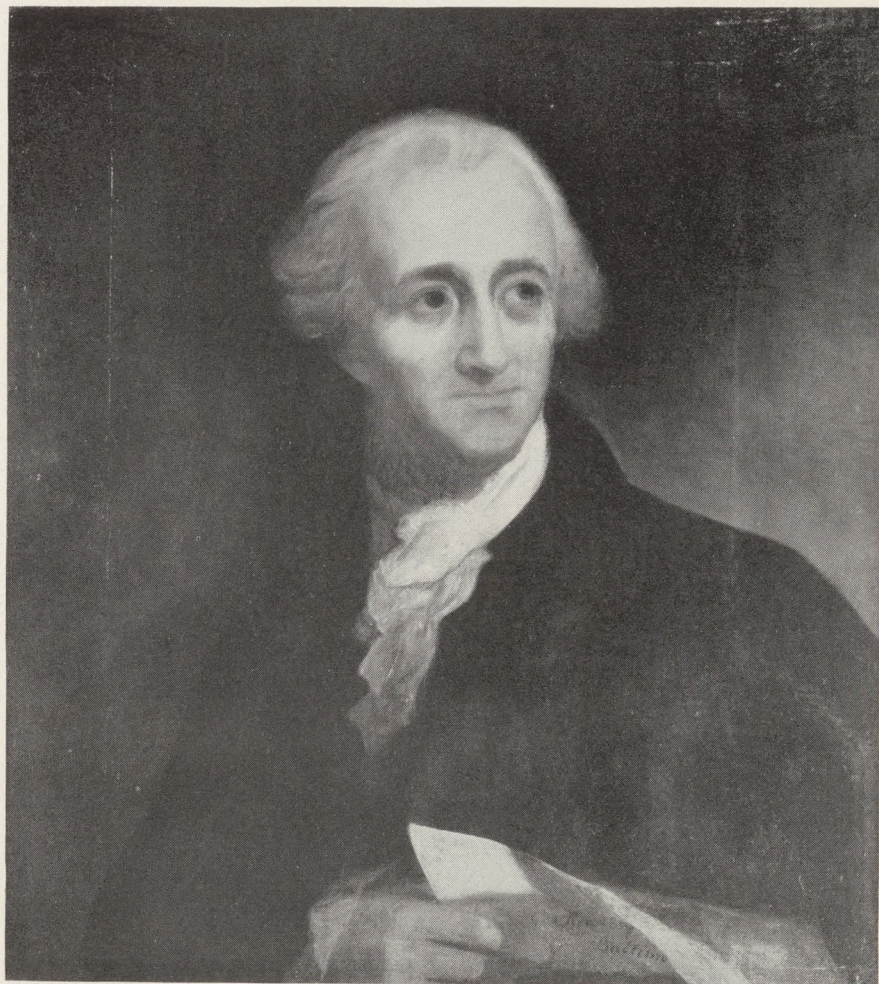
Lent by Mr. Philip A. Carroll

205. GEORGE READ (1733-1798)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

George Read's service, unlike that of his compatriots John Dickinson (No. 12), and Thomas McKean (No. 21), was entirely in connection with Delaware. He held no Pennsylvania office. Like Dickinson he was a conservative Whig, and in the Continental Congress he refused to vote for independence, but later signed and firmly supported the Declaration. He presided over the first Delaware Constitutional Convention and was Vice-President of the State. His attendance at the Annapolis Convention of 1786 was a prelude for his service in the Convention of 1787, where he was a small-state man until after the Compromise, and then a firm advocate of the new plan, which he signed and promoted through Delaware's ratification of it. He was a Federal Senator from his State and from 1793 on was Chief Justice of the highest State court.

In Bowen's "History of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington" there is the following statement concerning this portrait: "This picture was found about 1818 in the garret of Leonard Eicholtz, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, whose brother, the artist, on brushing up the painting, discovered the words "George Read" and "Baltimore" on the canvas, and kept it for some years in his studio. The



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GEORGE READ

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portrait has been ascribed to Gilbert Stuart, but every evidence shows that it was painted by or after R. E. Pine."

This canvas has been much restored.

25" x 22½"

Lent by Hon. Richard S. Rodney

206. MRS. CHARLES CARROLL (1679-1742)

BY JUSTUS ENGELHARDT KUHN (?-1715)

Eleanor Darnall married Charles Carroll (No. 203), the first of that branch of the Maryland Carrolls, in 1694. It was through her that Charles Carroll of Carrollton (No. 19), her grandson and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a second cousin of Daniel Carroll (No. 36), Signer of the Constitution, though Daniel's wife (No. 3) was a first cousin of Charles.

This portrait and the companion portrait of her husband, Charles Carroll, have descended in the direct Carroll line to their present owner and have hung for nearly two centuries at "Doughoregan."

31" x 25½", oval

Lent by Mr. Philip A. Carroll

207. COL. JAMES MADISON, SR. (1723-1801)

BY CHARLES PEALE POLK (1767-1822)

Col. James Madison, Sr., father of the fourth President of the United States (No. 128), should not be confused with his cousin, James Madison, the President of William and Mary College and first Bishop of Virginia. The subject of this portrait was a planter of "independent and comfortable circumstances," one who took little part in public affairs other than those of Orange County, Virginia—as vestryman of his parish and county lieu-

tenant. He shared, however, in his eminent son's patriotic principles.

This portrait was presented to the Maryland Historical Society, January, 1923, by Mrs. Drayton Meade Hite, after the death of her husband, who was the great-great-grandson of Colonel James Madison.

59" x 40"

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

208. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, purchased this portrait for the sum of \$150 from a gentleman in Washington. Charles Willson Peale identified it as having been executed by himself and "sold in Baltimore to the father of John Quincy Adams' wife a score of years ago," also expressing to the Secretary the gratification he would feel in this work finding a secure haven as a government possession. The first evidence of its having been in the Department of State was a bill for the cleaning and repairing of it in 1840. From accumulated evidence of the excellence of this painting the conclusion is inevitable that it fell victim to the destroyer designated repairing; for it is considered a very inferior portrait by C. W. Peale.

The above information is from "Original Portraits of Washington" by Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

29" x 24"

Lent by The Department of State

209. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

From the beginning of the French and Indian War until his death, George Washington's personality is vivid in our history, an unavoidable element,

whether the consideration be military or civil, social, economic, or political. In the agitation which preceded the Convention of 1787, in the Convention itself, in the ratification contest which followed, and in the successful operation of the new government, his influence is as preeminent as it was in the military operations which made effective the words of the Declaration of Independence.

This portrait hangs in the Post Office and Post Roads Committee Room of the Senate.

Lent by The United States Government

210. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS (1752-1816)

BY EZRA AMES (1768-1836)

This portrait was presented to the New York Historical Society in 1817, by Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany, the year after Morris' death.

Gouverneur Morris lived for thirteen years after his retirement from public life in 1803, a pessimistic Federalist, but interested in economic advancement and especially in the plans for the Erie Canal.

35" x 27"

Lent by The New York Historical Society

211. MRS. WILLIAM SAMUEL PEACHY

(1764-1836)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Mary Monro Cary was the daughter of Sarah Blair Cary, and niece of John Blair (No. 110), the Signer of the Constitution. She married William Samuel Peachy (1763-1802) in 1787.

The family tradition has been that this portrait was painted by Rembrandt Peale.

27" x 22"

Lent by Mr. H. K. D. Peachy

212. WILLIAM WHIPPLE (1730-1785)

BY ULYSSES D. TENNEY (1826-1918)

William Whipple was first a mariner and continued the salty flavor of his career as a merchant at Portsmouth. His prominence in the early protest and actions of the colony against Great Britain sent him to the Continental Congress in July, 1776. He voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence and remained active in Congress until 1779. He was especially interested in naval matters and in the espousal of nationalism.

This painting was copied from the original miniature by John Trumbull which is in the Trumbull Collection at Yale University. The portrait hangs in the Moffatt-Ladd house, the home of the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Dames of America. William Whipple married Catherine Moffatt and resided in this house.

44" x 36"

*Lent by The New Hampshire Society of
The Colonial Dames of America*

213. HENRY LAURENS (1724-1792)

BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1738-1815)

The Laurens family was representative of the Huguenots whom Louis XIV drove into exile, and this scion of it possessed the sturdy traits of that people. He was a gentleman-merchant, with experience gained by three years of residence in London. Later he became mainly a planter. From 1757 on he was usually in some public position. He was in the Continental Congress in 1777 and served for a year as its President. He consistently supported Washington, especially against the Conway Cabal, which he helped to expose. Congress sent him abroad in 1780, but he was captured and imprisoned

in the Tower of London, threatened with death as a traitor, but finally exchanged for Lord Cornwallis. He was one of the American negotiators of the Treaty of Peace. Although appointed a Deputy to the Convention of 1787, ill health prevented his acceptance.

This portrait of Henry Laurens was purchased in 1886 for the United States Capitol Building and it hangs in the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The history of this painting is set forth in the following excerpts from a letter dated December 3, 1885, from Stevens & Sons, London, England, addressed to Anthony Hyde, Secretary to The Corcoran Gallery of Art:

"It was painted by Copley for Hollis, one of the benefactors of Harvard College. It was hung for more than 100 years in the hall of the family mansion of the Hollises, 'The Hyde near Ingalstone Essex.' Thomas Hollis bequeathed his estate and property to Thomas Brand Hollis, and he in turn left the estate and possessions to his friend John Disney, in whose family the 'Hyde' has continued to date. This old establishment long in the family has just been broken up and the contents of the house sold by auction.

"The inscriptions on the portrait and the view of the Tower in the background add to its interest."

Lent by The United States Government

214. THOMAS STONE (1743-1787)

By JOHN BEALE BORDLEY (1800-1882)

The State of Maryland ordered this portrait in 1835. The artist copied Stone's head from the original portrait attributed to Robert Edge Pine (No. 216). The rest of the composition was planned by Bordley himself.

92¾" x 58"

Lent by The State of Maryland

215. JOHN WITHERSPOON (1723-1794)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Like James Wilson (No. 92), John Witherspoon came to America with a Scottish college education. He was one of the few prominent clergymen active in patriotic politics. He came to this country in 1768 to serve as President of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton), the leading Presbyterian institution in the colonies. New Jersey sent him to the Continental Congress to vote for and sign the Declaration of Independence, where he continued to represent his State with intermissions until 1782. He served in the State General Assembly from 1783 to 1789, and he was a member of the State convention to ratify the Constitution. Witherspoon was a leader especially in administration and foreign relations, and was noted for his faith in the future of America. He was a prolific writer, and although he retired from public service after serving in his State's Ratification Convention, he continued his interest in public affairs. Two years before he died he became blind.

Varnum Lansing Collins, in his "President Witherspoon, a Biography," gives the following information about this portrait of John Witherspoon: "President Witherspoon's portrait was painted by Charles Willson Peale. This is believed to be the portrait formerly owned by the late General Alfred A. Woodhull of Princeton, N. J., the President's great-great-grandson. It descended directly in the family from Ann Witherspoon, to her daughter Mrs. Dirck G. Saloman, to the latter's daughter Miss Caroline Saloman, and from the latter to her nephew General Woodhull. It is now owned by Princeton University and hangs in Nassau Hall."

This picture gives evidence of having been much restored.

29" x 24"

Lent by Princeton University

216. THOMAS STONE (1743-1787)

ATTRIBUTED TO ROBERT EDGE PINE
(1730-1788)

Thomas Stone was in the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1776 and in 1781 and 1784, as a delegate from Maryland. He was a member of the committee which framed the Articles of Confederation and also voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the Maryland commissioners who in 1785 reached an agreement at Mount Vernon with the Virginia representatives on the jurisdiction over the Potomac River, which was one of the preliminaries of the call of the Convention of 1787. He declined a delegateship to this convention and died while it was in session.

The Baltimore Museum of Art in reference to this portrait states: "The painting is attributed by some to Charles Willson Peale and by others to Robert Edge Pine. It was purchased for the Museum by the City of Baltimore with the original panelled drawing room in which the painting had always hung from 'Habre de Venture,' the colonial residence of Thomas Stone at Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland."

25¾" x 20½"

Lent by The Baltimore Museum of Art

217. MRS. ROBERT ANDREWS (1758-1820)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Mary Blair, daughter of John Blair (No. 110), the Signer of the Constitution, was the second wife of Robert Andrews, who was a professor at William and Mary College and a member of the Virginia Ratification Convention of 1788.

This portrait has never been previously exhibited.

27" x 22"

Lent by Mr. H. K. D. Peachy

218. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON (1746-1813)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait was painted in New York City about 1794, and has remained in the family, the present owner being a great-great-great-grandson of the subject.

Robert R. Livingston was one of the Framers of the Declaration of Independence, and was, after important services in the Continental Congress, the first Secretary for Foreign Affairs (1781-1784), organizing that department. As Chancellor of the State of New York, he administered the oath to George Washington as First President of the United States. As Minister to France (1801-1804), he negotiated the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, which doubled the area of the United States. He was active in State and cultural affairs, and in the steamship and canal development, helping finance Robert Fulton's steamboat, "Clermont," which was named after the Chancellor's place on the Hudson and stopped there on its historic run from New York to Albany.

35 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 27"

Lent by Mr. Dexter Clarkson Hawkins

219. CHARLES PINCKNEY (1757-1824)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Charles Pinckney was educated for the law, but his first service was in the military field. He was captured at the Siege of Charleston in 1780. South Carolina sent him to the Continental Congress in 1784-1787, and he was one of the youngest members of the Convention of 1787. He introduced a "Plan" at an early session, the text of which is not known, but a sufficient outline has been identified to show that it was a source of much of the accomplishment of the Committee of Detail. Charles



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CHARLES PINCKNEY

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Pinckney actively engaged in the debates for a strong government and the protection of slavery. He signed the Constitution and supported ratification by South Carolina. He was Chairman of his State's Constitutional Convention and became Governor in 1789-1792, and again in 1796-1798. He was a United States Senator in 1798 as a Republican, and was sent by Jefferson as Minister to Madrid on an unsuccessful mission involving West Florida and the Louisiana Purchase. He ended his political career in the House of Representatives during the Missouri Compromise controversy.

Autograph silhouette

Lent by Miss Josephine Pinckney

220. JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826)

BY THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

Because of John Adams' share in the struggle for colonial rights it was natural that he should be a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress in 1774. He was a member of the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. He was in Europe from 1778 to 1788; at Paris as a Commissioner with Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane to the Court of France; and at the Hague as Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland. In 1785 he became the first United States Minister to England. He was the first Vice President of the United States and the second President. Adams died, as did Jefferson, on the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Wash drawing.

Lent by Mr. Erskine Hewitt

221. MARY VINING (1756-1821)

Photograph made from an original pen drawing by Major John André (1751-1780), which is now lost or destroyed.

Mary Vining, the Revolutionary belle in Delaware, is affectionately held in Delaware memory together with her cousin, Caesar Rodney, the intrepid patriot and Signer. Mary was the daughter of the Chief Justice of Delaware, John Vining, granddaughter of Mary Vining Ridgely, wife of Judge Nicholas Ridgely, and Caesar Rodney was Judge Ridgely's ward. Caesar Rodney became President of the State of Delaware and kept open house in Wilmington when General Washington's troops were encamped nearby. Here Mary Vining acted as hostess for her bachelor cousin. Rodney was many years her senior and cared for her as an affectionate and proud uncle. Lafayette enjoyed her perfect French and sparkling wit and carried word of her charm and beauty to the French Court. It is said that Marie Antoinette asked Franklin to extend an invitation to her to come to the French Court. Though admired by many, she capitulated to none until she met General Anthony Wayne. He commanded her friendship immediately and after he became a widower they became engaged to be married, but the wedding never took place because Wayne died during his absence in a campaign in the "Northwest." Mary was never interested in another and she retired from society. The Vining family is extinct.

The beautiful tea set which General Wayne had sent her towards the plenishing of their future home is in the Ridgely House on Dover Green, Dover, Delaware. The above information has been supplied by the owner of the photograph.

Lent by Mrs. Henry Ridgely

222. JOHN MARSHALL (1755-1835)

BY WILLIAM H. BROWN (1808-1882)

William H. Brown was a famous silhouettist, one who specialized in full-length likenesses. This one of the Chief Justice was cut not earlier than 1828.

Brown published it in his "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished American Citizens" (1845), as one of twenty-seven plates. W. W. Story is said to have used this silhouette while modelling the statue of John Marshall which is located below the terrace of the Capitol in Washington.

Lent by The Supreme Court of The United States

223. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JEAN FRANCOIS VALLEE
(OPERAVIT 1785-1815)

Vallée, who came to the United States from France to start a cotton mill near Alexandria, Virginia, cut this silhouette of George Washington in 1795.

Lent by Mr. Erskine Hewitt

224. GEORGE WYTHE (1726-1806)

BY A MEMBER OF THE PEALE FAMILY

George Wythe was a lawyer, judge, legislator, and a professor of law at William and Mary College. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and he disclosed his political attitude in the Stamp Act agitation by his fearless boldness in stating colonial rights. He was in the Continental Congress 1775-76, and he signed the Declaration of Independence, although absent when it was voted. He continued his service in the State Legislature, and was active in making the changes necessary to adopt colonial conditions to those of independent statehood. He became Chancellor of Virginia in 1778. Through his Chancery reports and in his professorship at William and Mary College he became foremost in the establishment of American jurisprudence. He taught John Marshall (No. 125). As a Delegate to the Convention of 1787 he shared in the final shaping of the "Virginia Plan," but left the

convention on June 4. He was a member of the Ratification Convention of Virginia.

This silhouette now hangs in the parlor of the former home of George Wythe in Williamsburg, Virginia, and it bears the stamp of "Peale's Museum." The following excerpt is from a letter that is displayed in the Wythe House, in which an interesting description is made of the method Peale used in making his silhouettes. "The famous Peale, the profile drawer, has just gone from here yesterday and I send you one of my blocks. You may get 4 profiles for $\frac{1}{8}$ and if you get drawn twice he will let you have two blocks. The profiles show very well in frames which he sells for $\frac{2}{3}$ a piece. The machine is very ingenious. You sit on a table and apply your left ear to a piece of wood scooped out like a spoon and he then draws a small bit of brass over all your face, which is connected with a small fine pin, which marks the paper. He then cuts out the profile with a pair of scissors and you put it on a bit of black silk or paper and it shows remarkably. . . . He is gone to Williamsburg, and I suppose will proceed to Richmond." The letter is dated September 29, 1803, and is addressed to Francis Jerdone, Providence Forge, Virginia. It is signed by Alex. Macaulay.

*Lent by The Wythe House,
Williamsburg, Virginia*

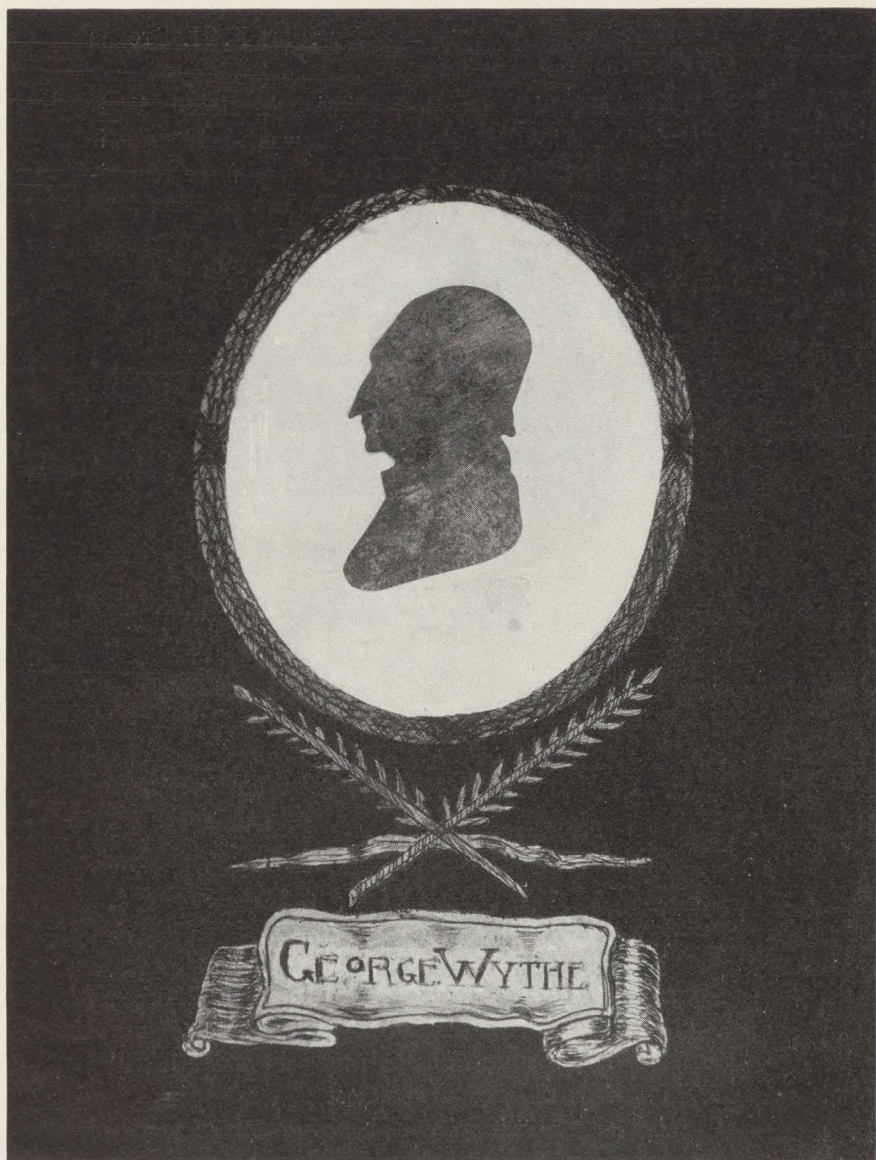
225. SKETCH OF MEADOW GARDEN

BY LUCY C. HILLYER

"Meadow Garden" was the home of George Walton (No. 50), a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia. Walton died at Meadow Garden.

This water color was painted in 1900, before the house was restored.

*Lent by The Augusta, Georgia,
Chapter of The Daughters of
the American Revolution.*



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GEORGE WYTHE

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226. SKETCH OF MEADOW GARDEN

BY MISS F. H. STORRS

This second water color painting of George Walton's home in Augusta, Georgia, was made after it had been restored by The Daughters of the American Revolution.

*Lent by The Augusta, Georgia,
Chapter of The Daughters of
the American Revolution.*

227. "MONTICELLO"

BY MARTHA JEFFERSON TRIST (1826-1915)

This water color of "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson (No. 176), was painted by Martha Jefferson Trist, the great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. She was born at "Monticello" two months before her great-grandfather died. She painted this picture for her fiancé, John W. Burke, of Alexandria, Virginia, whom she married in 1858.

Lent by Mr. Gordon Trist Burke

228. HOME OF JOHN DICKINSON

BY ALBERT KRUSE

"Kingston-upon-Hull," where John Dickinson (No. 12), "The Penman of the Revolution," wrote the *Letters from a Farmer*, was built about 1740 by his father, Samuel Dickinson, a Judge in Kent County, Delaware, who had moved from Maryland a few years earlier, bringing with him young John, then a small boy.

The house is now owned by the Logan family of Philadelphia, descendants of the Dickinson family, and occupied by tenants.

This pencil sketch was made in 1930 from the house, still standing near Dover, Delaware, with an approximate reproduction of original details as indicated by the evidence found by the architect and artist, Albert Kruse, while associated with the office of Day and Klander, architects in Philadelphia.

Lent by Miss Jeannette Eckman

229. JOHN MASON'S HOUSE

This is a color sketch of the house of John Mason (No. 34), on Analostan Island. The island was granted to George Mason (probably John Mason's grandfather) by Lord Baltimore, at which time it was called Barbadoes. George Mason (No. 121) willed it to his son John, who probably built the house about 1792. He occupied it in the summer-time. In 1816, D. B. Warden wrote: "The house, of a simple and neat form, is situated near that side of the island which commands a view of the Potomac, the President's House, Capitol, and other buildings. The garden, the sides of which are washed by the waters of the river, is ornamented with a variety of trees and shrubs, and, in the midst, there is a lawn covered with a beautiful verdure." The house was burned in 1869. The island is now a memorial to President Theodore Roosevelt.

Lent by Mr. S. Cooper Dawson

230. SAMPLER

This sampler was made by Ann Taylor, the daughter of Reverend John Taylor of Milton, Massachusetts, and mother of Nicholas Gilman (No. 174), the Signer of the Constitution.

*Lent by The Society of The Cincinnati
in The State of New Hampshire*

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